The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6135. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Struggle for the French Capital Still Going On.

A Reign of Terror Inaugurated by the Committee of Safety.

Churches Pillaged and Closed and Nuns Driven From the Convents.

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The Commune Determined to Hold the City or Burn It to the Ground.

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THE CONTEST IN FRANCE.

Repulsed Sorties of the Versailles Troops—Church Services Stopped by the National Guards—A Reign of Terror in Paris.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch gives a report that the Versaillists have occupied Clichy, and that a sharp engagement has been fought at Asnieres. It is rumored that the Versailles troops attempted to storm the Dauphine Gate of Paris and were repulsed. A Paris journal says the Duke de Broglie will replace M. Favre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The *Times'* special dispatch says the National Guard have stopped the service in the St. Augustine and Trinite Churches, and turned the Sisters of Mercy out of their convent. The Federals have been beaten by the Versailles troops in the Zoological Gardens. The Freemasons' Lodge near Conflans l'Archevique, in the Department of the Seine, A dispatch from Paris, 18th, says the Versaillists attacked Fort Montrouge on that day. A reinforcement reached the garrison while the fighting was in progress, and the attack was not only repulsed, but several cannon were captured by the Federals. An attack by the Versailles troops on the village of Vanvres was also repulsed, and the Versaillists were beaten in the Bois de Boulogne and before the Maillot Gate. The latter has been destroyed. The Versailles fire fleets over Vanvres. All the special dispatches to the London journals concur in representing that a reign of terror prevails in Paris. Many eminent citizens are daily imprisoned, and the lives of those held as hostages are despaired of. Twenty-one members of the Commune no longer attend its sittings, but remain in their respective arrondissements. Four hundred Versaillists are said to have deserted yesterday. Batteries have been established at the Dauphine Gate, which has been strongly fortified with earthworks and new barricades.

More Newspapers Suppressed—Attempts Upon the Commune to be Subject to Trial by Court-Martial—No Surrender by the Committee of Safety.

PARIS, May 19.—The Committee of Safety have decreed the suppression of the *Revue des Deux Mondes, Avenir National, Patrie, Commune, Justice*, and five other journals. No new journals are to be established until the civil war is over. Writers must sign their articles, and are liable to trial by Court-martial and punishment for attacks on the Government. Officers who hesitate to obey orders are warned that they will be considered guilty of treason. Many arrests have been made of prostitutes and drunkards. A requisition has been made for the silver candlesticks in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Persons without passports are prevented from leaving the city. The Committee of Safety is determined to raze Paris to the ground rather than surrender. There is a heavy cannonade on the south-west side of the *enceinte* this morning. The Commune claims that its forces recaptured the Lycee of Issy yesterday, and that the Versaillists have been driven from Vanvres. Count Ladislas Zamoyski has been arrested. It is rumored that he is compromised in the plot for the explosion in the Avenue Trocadero.

Successes of the Government Troops—Marshal MacMahon on the Destruction of the Vendome Monument.

VERSAILLES, May 19.—Two battalions of Government troops on Thursday carried at the point of the bayonet two positions near Montrouge, killing and wounding 400 of the insurgents. The places occupied were afterward evacuated, because too exposed to the fire of the enemy's heavy guns. Marshal MacMahon, in general orders read to the army today, tells the soldiers that rebels have destroyed the monument in the Place Vendome, which foreign enemies had left undisturbed, and exhorts them to redouble their efforts to preserve the country and its glorious memories.

The Germans Demand an Armistice—A Plebiscitum to be Taken—Desecration of Churches.

PARIS, May 19, via London—Midnight.—It is said that the Germans demand that an armistice be arranged between the two opposing forces around Paris, to enable the taking of a *plebiscitum* throughout France to decide the future form of Government and bring the civil struggle to a close. The officers of the Commune have seized the valuable sacred articles in the Church of the Trinity. All the churches of the city will be similarly dealt with and then closed. The demolition of the famous Chapel of Expiation, in the Rue d'Abigu St. Honore, has been commenced. A Court of Impeachment was opened today to select hostages upon whom to execute the retaliatory measures determined upon by the Commune. The Communists claim that they repulsed yesterday and today the attacks of the Government forces at Neuilly, Clichy, Issy, and Vanvres.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Discussion of the Treaty of Washington Postponed—Management of Ireland until Under Debate—The Government sustained on a Vote.

LONDON, May 19.—In the House of Lords, today, Earl RUSSELL consented to a postponement of the discussion of the American treaty until the 30th of June, to await the arrival of the official papers. In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. MAGUIRE resumed his speech against the Government's Irish policy. He condemned the suspension of the operation of the writ of habeas corpus. He argued there was more crime in Lancashire than in Westmeath; yet suspension of the writ in England was not dreamed of. Mr. Dowse pointed to the increase in the number of acts of violence in Westmeath since the issuance of the Peace Preservation act, and urged the suspension of the habeas corpus as the only remedy. An amendment designed to kill the Government bill was rejected by a majority of 328, and the second reading was ordered by 362 majority.

Mr. CHADWICK moved an inquiry into the operation of the income tax. He denounced the tax and cited against it a number of authorities on public economy and the adverse petitions from forty-four Chambers of Commerce within the United Kingdom. Mr. LOWE opposed the motion and it was not agreed to.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Ratification of the Treaty of Washington Postponed—Management of Ireland until Under Debate—The Government sustained on a Vote.

BERNE, May 19.—Austria has proposed, and Switzerland agreed to a Conference, to take measures to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

BERLIN, May 19.—The German Parliament has agreed to the additional clauses to the postal treaties of 1867 and 1870 between Germany and the United States. Prince BISMARCK leaves, today, for Frankfort, where he will meet MM. FAVRE and BUTER-QUENTIER, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace.

LONDON, May 19.—Her Majesty's steam frigate *Galatea*, Captain His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, has arrived in English waters from a trip round the world. The crew of the bark *Golden*, from Philadelphia, wrecked off the American coast, were rescued by a British ship and landed today at Penzance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—A force of 50,000 Turkish troops has recently been concentrated at Shumla, on the main route between Wallachia and Constantinople.

MEXICO.

The Presidential Campaign—Schemes of the Rival Candidates—Chronic Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 13.—Tampico continues in a state of revolution. The town is defended by a force of 400 men, who have had several fights with the Federal troops outside the walls. Gen. ROCHA, ESCOBEDO's right-hand man, has left San Luis Potosi for Tampico, professedly to suppress the revolution, but is suspected of an intention to organize the revolution in favor of LERDO, and to obtain command of the Federals; also, to aid in the effort now making to corrupt and divide the army. It is believed there will be no Presidential election by the people, and that the choice of President will devolve upon Congress, which, it is expected, will be largely composed of the partisans of LERDO. JUAREZ is using the public funds and LERDO his own private funds to accomplish their purposes in the Presidential campaign. Whoever may be elected, his opponent will inaugurate a revolution and assume the Presidency by force of arms. The friends of PORFIRIO DIAZ are powerless. ZAMASOLA is their leader, and he is handling the party in favor of LERDO. A rupture of the Lerdo and Porfirio parties is imminent. In Guerrero the political disturbances continue, and there exists among the Congressional factions a great hatred for each other. The Legislature of San Luis has authorized ESCOBEDO to organize a force of 4,000 men, in anticipation of election riots. In Guadalajara, the troops impeded the voting, and many persons were wounded. The general condition of the Republic is the usual turmoil.

THE WEST INDIES.

Porto Rico Electing Deputies to the Cortes—Exiles from Venezuela.

PORTO RICO, May 13.—The elections are in progress. There is news of the probable appointment of General BALMASEDA as Captain-General. There is great rejoicing among the Conservatives. The Spanish party intend to abstain from voting for Deputies. The Spanish war steamer, *Hernan Cortes*, brought 220 emigrants from Venezuela, which place they left, owing to the disturbed condition of the country and the insecurity of life.

CANADA.

Passage of the Anti-Treaty Resolutions in the New-Brunswick Legislature.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 19.—The Legislature of New-Brunswick has adopted, by unanimous votes in both branches, the resolutions condemnatory of the terms of the Treaty of Washington in so far as they affect the interests of Canada. The following is a correct text of the resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the treaty signed at Washington on the 8th day of May inst., by the respective plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States, in so far as the same relates to our fisheries, is not satisfactory to the people of this Province, inasmuch as while containing no definition of the existing rights and duties of the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States, and postponing all questions growing out of the exercise and enforcement of such rights and duties, it provides for a commission without sufficient consideration of Canadian interests moving the establishment for the protection to which the British fishermen are fully entitled by public law, and which the recent enactments of the Parliament of Canada have largely secured, a policy of unlimited and dangerous concession.

Resolved, That the privileges accorded to the subjects of Great Britain by the nineteenth and twenty-first articles of the treaty are by no means an equivalent for the privileges by the eighteenth article accorded to the inhabitants of the United States, that the reciprocal privilege of fishing in certain American waters is barren and delusive, and that the mode of determining and accounting for the excess in value of the privileges accorded by the Government of Great Britain and those accorded by the Government of the United States, is erroneous in principle and impracticable in execution, and the considerations of advantage are too remote and uncertain.

Resolved, That in any treaty relating to the free use of the fisheries, and to the navigation of rivers, Canada should at the same time make provision for the further regulation of commerce and navigation between herself and the United States, and finally as above concluded, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the Parliament of Canada should, under existing circumstances, adhere to, and carry out, the policy of protection of the fishery rights of the Dominion of Canada recently affirmed, and should not give assent to the articles of said treaty relating to the fisheries.

After the passage of the resolutions the Legislature was prorogued with the usual formalities. The following is a paragraph in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, relating to the treaty:

"The result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission at Washington, so far as our Dominion-Provincial interests are involved, is calculated to excite alarm and dissatisfaction; but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Dominion Parliament will give its consent to those parts of the treaty which dispose of our invaluable fishery rights for the veriest mockery of an equivalent, when we should have received in return therefor, should a free admission to United States markets of our ships, coal and lumber."

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

Presbyterian General Assemblies—Missionary Work Among the Women—Colored Methodists in Council—Other Meetings.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Presbyterian General Assembly reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. After devoting half an hour to devotional exercises, the rules of business of the last General Assembly were adopted until otherwise ordered. The call for records of the synods was made, but the records were necessarily supplied. The roll of Presbyteries was called for statistical reports, narratives, overtures, memorials, judicial cases of appeal, and other documents, for readiness of prompt reference to the appropriate standing committees, which will be appointed this afternoon.

Reports of permanent committees were called for, including the Home Mission, Foreign Mission, Church Erection, Publication, Education, Ministerial Relief, Mission for Freedmen's Trustees of the General Assembly, Presbyterian House and Theological Seminaries. Reports of Delegates to corresponding bodies and of Special Committees were handed in.

Dr. MUSHBURN read a report from the Committee on the Revision of General Rules for Judicatories, recommending four changes. The most important relates to motions to lay on the table, and provides for two motions of the kind; one, "to lay on the table for the present," is to be tantamount to transferring the subject to the docket; and the other, "to lay on the table absolutely," requires a two-thirds vote to reconsider virtually without altering its intended effect. The report was adopted and recommended to fewer judicatories for amendment. The Committee on the five million memorial fund were not ready to report, but their report was made the special order for 4 P. M. next Tuesday. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, Chairman of the Female Institute at Lexington, Ky., read an interesting report, declaring the right of the General Assembly to that property and franchises unimpaired by local legislative action, and recommended prompt measures to be taken to realize possession. An important report on church manses was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures when appointed. Rev. A. T. EVE was chosen, on motion, to be reading clerk. Adjourned till 3½ P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—This was the second day of the Presbyterian Synod. The Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary reported that institution to be in a flourishing condition, the receipts for the year being $4,393, and the endowment fund the same as at the date of last report, $90,000. The Chicago Presbytery reported its operations during the year. After spending half an hour in devotional exercises, the subject "How to Build up the Church," was discussed. The Synod then took a recess.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church now in session here visited the Tennessee Exposition today. The members from abroad were astonished at the number, variety and excellence of the articles exhibited. Nearly 10,000 persons visited the Exposition during the day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Huntsville yesterday. Dr. PLUMER, of South Carolina, was elected Moderator. The Assembly adjourned.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—The Chicago Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met this morning in the Centenary Church, Mrs. WILLIAMS in the chair. Reports were made showing that the Society consists of eight branches, with headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Atlanta. The last is just organized. There are 220 auxiliary societies, numbering 12,000 members. Schools are supported in San Rohl, Gumbut, Atmarha and Parvil. The work for the coming year takes in Bawaba, Gunse, Shummunge and Bansar. Medical practitioners will be sent to Parvil and a missionary to Lucknow. The Society supports Miss SARAH WALTON in Foochow, China. It pays $600 to support schools in Foochow, and $500 to the Barrully Orphanage. The record of the branches shows large receipts and expenditures during the year.

COLORED M. E. CONFERENCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 19.—There was an exciting time in the M. E. Zion Church Conference today. One resolution was adopted today as follows:

Resolved, That while we commend the organization of colored military companies, and will give them our earnest support, we consider it out of place for the members of the Church Conference to accept positions as Colonels, Majors or Captains in these organizations.

The Committee on Education presented a report, closing as follows:

"We learn that a bill has passed the Legislature, incorporating a Board of Trustees to build a college in Poughkeepsie for the education of colored youths of both sexes, and would recommend the object to the favorable notice of the Conference."

This gave rise to a warm discussion. Rev. W. F. SUTTER objected to the latter clause. He would have the colored people of the State stand together and ask for equal school rights. They wanted no separate college. Rev. Mr. STRONG agreed with Mr. SUTTER, and gave a history of the fight in Connecticut. He said the school-house next to the Hartford Jail was a mockery. The report was finally adopted, after striking out all reference to the Poughkeepsie College. The following was then adopted:

Resolved, That in this enlightened day, as ministers, we discountenance any scheme or plan that has for its foundation the principle of caste, and beseech our colleges for the colored people of this State, and that we favor the issuing of a call for a State Educational Convention to take into consideration the subject of equal school privileges.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 19.—In the Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference, yesterday, Hon. F. H. PIERPONT presiding, standing committees were appointed on Legislation, Missionary Sunday-schools, &c., and a committee of five on the subject of female ordination. The financial condition of Adrian College was reported prosperous. The report of the Committee on Missions showed that those of the Conference were almost self-supporting. The report of the Publishing Committee showed a careful management of the financial affairs of the Book Concern. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Legislation to inquire whether a change from the Methodist Protestant to the Methodist Church requires a more particular statement of steps to bring about the result, with a view to fully assist in the litigation relative to the Church property.

Violent Tornado and Hail in Virginia—Crops Destroyed.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—A violent tornado and hail-storm passed over a belt of land one mile wide in New-Kent County. Trees and houses were blown down, and persons on the road were knocked senseless by hail-stones. Hail was formed in some places nine inches deep. The crops are entirely destroyed. Four years ago a similar tornado passed over the same belt of land.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The ship *Admiral De la Gravier*, from Bordeaux, has arrived.

....Fifty thousand pounds of Australian wool, received by the *Lady Cairns*, are to be shipped for New-York....The mining stock quotations are as follows: Crown Point, $265; Original Hidden Treasure, $10; Belcher, $123; Caledonia, $10; Amador, $305; Kentuck, $100; Yellow Jacket, $92; Imperial, $95; Gould and Curry, $76; Ophir, $8; Savage, $80½; Chollar, $65; Meadow Valley, $15½. The sales of the week aggregate three millions and a half.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Imposing Demonstration at the Two Miners' Funeral.

Eight Thousand Persons in the Procession—Feeling Against the Supposed Slayer—Prospects of Resumption—The Miners Accept the Lackawanna Company's Terms.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 19.—The funeral of the two men, JONES and DAVIS, killed on Wednesday in the disturbance between miners and "blacklegs," took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Appropriate services were held at the late residences of each, which processions were formed at the corner of Main and Wyoming streets. The two met—forming one grand pageant, numbering at least 8,000 people. All the stores—in fact, every places of business in Hyde Park—were closed, and public blocks and private residences were draped in mourning. The last sad rites at the grave were very impressive and affecting, at least 1,000 joining in singing the closing hymn.

PROSECUTION OF KEARNS.

The laborer, KEARNS, who, it is alleged, fired the fatal shots which killed the two miners, is in jail in Wilkesbarre. He is to have a hearing to-morrow. A special train has been chartered and about fifty prominent miners from this city will attend the examination. Subscriptions are being circulated to raise money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the prosecution, and every exertion will be made to convict the prisoner. On the other hand, Mr. W. W. SCRANTON announces it as his intention to stand by KEARNS, and no expense will be spared to justify the shooting and acquit him. Much public interest is manifested. The miners are all eager for the conviction and hanging of KEARNS, and threats were made that in case he is acquitted by the Court he shall die the death he meted out to JONES and DAVIS.

PROSPECTS FOR RESUMPTION.

The prospects for general resumption throughout this entire region as early as next week, now look promising. The Pennsylvania Coal Company Works at Pittston were started today, and the first train of coal over the road since suspension arrived at No. 6 Breaker, a mile and one-half from this city at noon today. At No. 6 everything is ready, and work will be resumed to-morrow, most of the men having signified their willingness to begin at once. Messrs. FILER & MARSH are now running with a full force, and no further trouble is anticipated at this mine. Three hundred and eighty cars were taken out today. MORRIS & WEEKS; GARDNER, DAVIS & Co., and CORNELL, GRANT & Co's. mines are now all running a full force of men, and are shipping coal without molestation. Delegate meetings were held this forenoon in Bellevue, Kaiser Valley and Hyde Park. Bellevue and Kaiser Valley unanimously resolved to resume work at 93½ cents per diamond-car, and committees so informed the Company this afternoon. The delegate meeting in Hyde Park also voted in favor of resumption at the same price by a majority of 46, and a committee was appointed to inform Mr. STORRS, the local agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, of the action of the meeting. The Committee are now (5¼ P. M.) holding a conference with STORRS and other officers of the Company. [The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's miners held a region meeting at Providence to-morrow forenoon, and it is thought will vote in favor of immediate resumption on the same terms. There have been no disturbances at the Bridge Breaker today. This morning, at 5½ o'clock, Mr. SCRANTON headed his men, armed with rifles and guarded by soldiers as heretofore, and marched to the mine. One hundred and thirty cars of coal were taken out, but at 4 o'clock this afternoon the men returned home in the same imposing manner. Crowds of spectators lined the streets on either side along the line of march, but no insult was offered nor was anything perceptible to indicate the ill-feeling really existing.

Ten P. M.—The conference between the Committee of miners and the officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, has just ended. The proposition to resume at ninety-three and a half cents per diamond-car, has been accepted by both parties, and all the collieries of this Company will begin operations on Monday next. The news is spreading like wild-fire throughout the city, and preparations are rapidly being made for the firing of cannon and a general jollification. It only remains now for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's men to vote to accept the same terms, and resumption will be general throughout this entire region.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A dispatch from Hyde Park, May 19, says: At a meeting held here this morning it was voted to resume work by a large majority, and the miners will resume at once at the Companies offer.

THE CABLE CONTROVERSY.

A Denial by the Directors and What is Its Worth.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, MAY 18, 1871.

To the Agent of the New-York Associated Press:

SIR: We have read in the morning papers your letter of yesterday addressed to us, although we have not as yet had the honor of receiving the same. Not one of the messages of which you complain, passed over any telegraph line under our control, or that of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. We inclose a letter from our Superintendent, which we will thank you to publish with this note, and remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed,) PETER COOPER,
MOSES TAYLOR,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
WILSON G. HUNT.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1871.

Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, &c., Directors of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

GENTLEMEN: I have read the letter of Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, dated yesterday, and published in the morning papers, and in reply to your inquiries would state that not one of the messages referred to by Mr. SIMONTON passed over any of your lines. By investigation, I find that they were transmitted by foreign lines to Brest, France; by the French cable to Duxbury, Mass., and by the Western Union lines to New-York.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) HENRY H. WARD,
Superintendent at New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1871.

Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Wilson G. Hunt:

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of yesterday, left at my office after business hours, has just come to hand. So far as it can at all affect the question of fact involved in our charges of fraud and maladministration in the cable service, it must be accepted as an admission of the justice of all our complaints. The only question to be considered therefore, is the responsibility of your Mr. FIELD to render to us the explanation placed in his hands several weeks ago.

Referring to the note of Mr. HENRY H. WARD, Superintendent at New-York, of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, I have to say:

Said Company, of which you and Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD constitute the Board of Directors, is one of the several organizations having co-operative control of Atlantic cable business. Under agreement of the 15th January, 1870, your Company, the Anglo-American Company, the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the French Cable Company became partners, have a common purse and share in the control, responsibility and management of cable business. One stipulation of the agreement makes your Company the representative in America of the combination which said agreement established. It is of no consequence, therefore, over which of the several cables business is actually transmitted—your relations to it are always the same. You have precisely the same voice in the control now that you had when both the English and the French cables were in use; you enjoy the same share of profits; to the public you represent the combination today, precisely as you did before the English cable failed. We hold the receipts of Mr. FIELD for many thousands of dollars, paid for cable tolls on reports transmitted by the French line; and only some days ago you, gentlemen, on behalf of your Company, Mr. HENRY WEAVER, for the English Companies, and Capt. RICHARD C. MAYNE, on behalf of the French Company, united in the simultaneous publication of letters designed to satisfy the public that there was no reasonable ground of complaint regarding the manner in which cable business has been transmitted since the service was confined to the French cable. Could testimony so your joint responsibility be stronger? In view of these evidences of your responsibility to the premises, am unwilling to believe that when each gentleman of your high character signed the letter of the 18th, you could have realized the subterfuge embodied in its declaration that the messages about which we have complained did not pass over any telegraph line under your control, or that of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD.

Your control of the service, I repeat, is precisely the same in the case of business transmitted over one cable as it would be if carried over any other belonging to the combination. Having recognized the propriety, on the part of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Link of your combination of meeting and answering our complaints so far as you have hitherto supposed them to be within your province, we cannot doubt that when you get a clearer idea of the case you will assert your power to compel a frank, inclusive and adequate atonement on account of the entire service complained of. You will not halt half way we earnestly request that you will possess yourselves of the real points in issue and the facts bearing upon them, in order that you may be enabled to do what we believe you will find demanded by your own honor, no less than by justice and duty.

Be good enough to note that the plea of "no responsibility" is set up too late in this correspondence, which has been pending during more than four months. Besides, your Mr. FIELD has in his possession, as one of your Board of five Directors, the written confession of Mr. HENRY WEAVER, of all that we have charged. Unless for some reason not apparent to us, you prefer to share the responsibility of suppressing the facts, thus concealing what there could be no motive to conceal, unless wrong, we may fairly presume that you will overrule the single member of your Board, and take from him the assistance and hand to us the "formal reply" to our specific complaints, or clear your Company of willful complicity in the outrage, and re-establish the claim of the cable combination to public confidence by exposing and punishing the guilty party, or parties, whoever they may be.

Very respectfully,
J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

LOOKING FOR THE LEAK.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and not more than twenty-four members were present at the opening of the proceedings.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that it appeared from the discussion, yesterday and the day before, that certain advance copies of what purported to be the treaty of Washington, were communicated to members of the Senate before the official document was communicated to this body on the 16th inst.

The Vice-President reminded the Senator that the Senate had not yet promulgated the fact that any such treaty had been communicated to the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that it had been stated in debate that certain papers had been privately communicated in limited number to Senators, and that the text of those papers was similar to the papers printed in the confidence of the Senate. It was also stated that the Assistant Secretary of State had informed the Select Committee of the exact number of copies printed by the Department of State, and was able to account for the disposition of each of them. It was also said by members of the Committee of Investigation, that if they were permitted to proceed in the line they had adopted, the disclosure of the guilty party would be traced to a member of the Senate. He supposed every one knew that the Committee on Foreign Relations are on confidential terms with the State Department, and that if any Senators had copies the members of that Committee were furnished with them. That Committee were within him in the opinion that he would be called upon this day after who was supposed to have had an advanced copy of the paper, that he might be examined before the Committee. He made the suggestion in order to relieve the delicacy of any Senator in the matter. The members of that Committee, he had no doubt, considered with them, regarded this as a thing proper to be done.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, suggested that there were several other copies furnished outside of those placed in the hands of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, therefore the examination should be extended to all Senators who had obtained advanced copies.

[General Voice—Certainly, that should be done.]

Mr. PENTON said, I am glad my friend from Iowa (Mr. HARLAN) has made the request that those Senators who were furnished with advance copies of the Treaty of Washington should be examined by the Investigating Committee with a view to these inquiries. It affords me an opportunity to make a statement and suggest for myself and, so far as I have a right, for others, that every member of the Senate may appear before this Committee for the same purpose. I read from the *Patriot* of this city, in an article referring to this investigation, as follows:

"During the last two days Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. CONKLING have been polo in declaring that if the Senate would insist upon its rights and exert its authority, the Committee could soon ascertain positively upon a Senator, and they have not hesitated in a semi-public manner almost to point to Mr. PENTON, saying in the language of Nathan to David: 'Thou art the man.'"

If the Senator from New-York or the Senator from Wisconsin were present I should ask them to state to the Senate whether in an official, semi-official, or any other manner, they had made statements or insinuations that would warrant such publications. But, though they are out of their seats at this moment, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying a word. I will simply state the facts. I arrived here Wednesday, the 10th inst. I was not favored with an advance copy of the treaty, nor did I have or see an advance copy, or any other copy, except as it was read at the Secretary's desk until Thursday afternoon about 2 o'clock, when the Senate copy was placed in my hands. Therefore, the thought by any one having far more information, as members of the Committee had, that I had anything to do with, or knowledge of the matter, is one that would have been entirely unwarranted by the circumstances, and most unkind. The insinuation, without the least shadow of justified suspicion, that I had anything to do with it, would have been as cowardly as base. The positive charge would have been no less infamous than malicious and ridiculous. I am free to say that I should not thus characterize the matter, had it not come to me from other sources than the *Patriot* that an attempt had been made to connect me in some way with this transaction. In conclusion, I beg to say that every Senator has the opportunity to appear before the Committee and vindicate himself under such forms and solemnities as the Committee may prescribe.

Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. MORRILL, Me., made a statement with regard to an attempt to connect his name with a violation of the abrogation of the secrecy. The Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. CARPENTER, the Chairman of the Committee, had stated in the most pointed and significant manner that objection had been made to the examination apparently from fear of exposure, and that if it were allowed to go on, some Senator would certainly be implicated. One Senator intimated that the copy came from him. (Mr. MORTON.) As he at the proper time would be prepared to make a full showing, he would now content himself by saying the intimation was an atrocious and cowardly falsehood. There was not a circumstance of which he had knowledge that could sustain it. It was made out of whole cloth.

Mr. WILSON intimated that he saw in the *Chronicle* a statement to the effect that an advance copy of the treaty was placed in his hands. He wished merely to say that he had not been furnished with an advance copy. He received his copy on Thursday, (the day after the treaty was transmitted,) in the afternoon, at the same time copies were delivered to other Senators.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that this scene illustrated the propriety of continuing the examination of witnesses until they tell the truth. If the witnesses tell the truth, then they would all know where the treaty came from, and Senators would be exonerated; but, as the case might be, they never would know the truth until somebody was obliged to tell.

Mr. MORTON remarked that the inquiries was directed against him on this floor. He was not to be driven from doing what was right because of an intimation from a Senator.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought he had heard intimations in a good many quarters referring to more than one Senator.

Mr. HOWE voted in aid of the investigation. As one member of the Senate, he had never heard a hint to lead him to suspect that any Senator was implicated, nor did he suppose any Senator.

The Senate then went into Executive Session on the treaty.

FIRES.

Chair Factory in Louisville, Ky., Burned—Municipal Offices in Alexandria, Va., Destroyed—Woods Adjoining Lenox.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Last night the extensive chair factory of HAMO, KOOZ & Co., on Third-street, with a large quantity of material, was destroyed. The total loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,500, in the following Companies: Germania, of Louisville; Royal, of Liverpool; Virginia, and, Home, each $2,000; Buffalo Fire and Marine, Georgia; Home, of Norwich, and Commerce, $1,500 each; the West Insurance and Banking Company, of Louisville, and the Cleveland, $1,750 each.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 19.—The marble building, occupying nearly a quarter of a square of ground, in the centre of the city, with two adjoining houses, were burned at 1 A. M. The Mayor's office, Council Chambers, Auditor, and other municipal offices, and the Alexandria Washington Masonic Lodge-room, also, the old museum, containing many interesting relics, were destroyed. The furniture of the lodge was saved in a damaged condition. The archives of the corporation were also saved. The loss is estimated at from $80,000 to $75,000, upon which there is only $16,000 insurance.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—A fire, caused by sparks from a locomotive, caught in the woods in Auburn, Mass. on Wednesday, and is still burning. Over twenty acres of woods have been destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—This morning, the buildings attached to the Lancaster and Little-woods dye-House, Rados-avenue, was damaged by fire to the amount of $5,000. They are insured in the Royal, Atlantic, Home and Manhattan Insurance Companies.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, May 19, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Temperature.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.....	30.16	69	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore.....	30.20	61	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston.....	30.17	55	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo.....	30.26	58	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston.....	30.22	67	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago.....	30.30	57	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati.....	30.15	67	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland.....	30.19	65	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	30.21	60	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis.....	30.15	67	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West.....	30.04	78	S.	Light.	Clear.
Knoxville.....	30.19	61	N. E.	.....	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.10	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis.....	30.02	76	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Milwaukie.....	30.27	56	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile.....	30.12	70	S.	Light.	Fair.
Nashville.....	30.20	66	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans.....	30.10	72	.....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London.....	30.19	55	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York.....	30.21	60	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.....	30.21	70	S.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego.....	30.30	57	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia.....	30.23	61	S. W.	.....	Clear.
Portland, Me.....	30.30	49	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.27	61	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Savannah.....	30.21	69	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo....	30.08	67	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.30	47	N. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.....	30.25	63	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington.....	30.19	66	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington.....	30.20	64	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of the Reports—Probabilities for Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20—1 A. M.—No material change is reported in the weather from the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer has generally fallen east of the Mississippi, but less so in the Middle States, where the highest pressure is now found, the lowest being over Lake Superior. The temperature has increased rapidly over the lakes, and especially Lake Superior. It has remained nearly stationary in the Eastern States. Light and fresh winds have prevailed during the day, excepting in the North-west and on the upper lakes, where brisk and high south-west winds have been reported. Stormy winds, with heavy rain, have prevailed this evening from Minnesota eastward. Elsewhere clear and partially cloudy weather have prevailed.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will fall on Saturday, with warm weather south and west of Pennsylvania, and with increasing cloudiness in the Eastern States. Fresh south-westerly winds are probable for the lower lakes, increasing into brisk winds, with threatening weather, on the upper lakes.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Temperature. Degrees Fahrenheit.	58	60	68	74	65
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.27	.....	30.24	.....	30.25
Wet-bulb hygrometer at above degrees Fahrenheit.	50	.....	.....	.....	.....

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Educational Convention just ended at Huntsville, Ky., adopted unanimously an overture to the General Assembly asking action to secure liberal support of the colleges and to discourage the multiplication of such institutions; also to provide for the receipt of donations for a great university, the income to be used for existing colleges until the university is established.

The excursion party, composed of the principal Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, with their friends, under the guidance of GEO. DENNISON, Vice-President, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Director, arrived at St. Louis yesterday, and will leave today to inspect the road.

The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee have returned the ballot of the recent State Convention for Senator to the Secretary of the Convention to correct the count and publish it. The correct count gives the nomination to J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

The revenue officials in St. Louis on Thursday, seized 75,000 cigars belonging to CATHARINE OBERHOLS, for non-payment of the taxes; also fifty packages of spirits owned by A. BERGSIEKL, he not having a license, or keeping the book required by law.

The parties in seventeen divorce suits are not

The New-York Times, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

FENIANISM IN CANADA.

THE RAID ON MANITOBA.

Excitement Among the Settlers—A Proclamation by Governor Archibald.

Dispatches to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Sweeny's Movements.

Arrest of the Leaders—Their Examination.

Proceedings of the Canadian Parliament.

Sympathy for the Fenians.

Gen. Sweeny Released on Bail.

Fenian Movements in Ireland.

Arrest of Suspected Persons.

Fenian Movements in Scotland.

Fenian Movements in England.

Fenian Movements in Wales.

Fenian Movements in Ireland.

Fenian Movements in Dublin.

Fenian Movements in Cork.

Fenian Movements in Limerick.

Fenian Movements in Belfast.

Fenian Movements in Londonderry.

Fenian Movements in Sligo.

Fenian Movements in Galway.

Fenian Movements in Tipperary.

Fenian Movements in Waterford.

Fenian Movements in Kilkenny.

Fenian Movements in Wexford.

Fenian Movements in Carlow.

Fenian Movements in Kildare.

Fenian Movements in Meath.

Fenian Movements in Louth.

Fenian Movements in Monaghan.

Fenian Movements in Cavan.

Fenian Movements in Fermanagh.

Fenian Movements in Tyrone.

Fenian Movements in Donegal.

Fenian Movements in Leitrim.

Fenian Movements in Roscommon.

Fenian Movements in Mayo.

Fenian Movements in Clare.

Fenian Movements in Kerry.

Fenian Movements in Queen's County.

Fenian Movements in King's County.

Fenian Movements in Westmeath.

Fenian Movements in Longford

on the 14th of January, 1870; on the 14th of February, 1870, I paid him $600 on account of the $1,000, and on the 27th of February paid him $200 more making the total of $800; that these last payments were made at his new work's office, in Nassau-street; during my first year of office I paid my salary, as I received it, the first of every month in every year; the whole amount of my expenditures at the new court-house, which was paid on his account from time to time, I received no security for the debt a due bill for the amount; kept that until about a week previous to Mr. Wood's departure for Europe, when he sent her word that "I will make Shea, your Corporation Attorney, give me a bond." Mr. Shea, the Corporation Attorney, one of the Commissioners Attorney that are now in the office, amounting to about $2,000; these you can collect, and receive on your receipt." I made inquiries in regard to these Commissioners, and was informed that about half of them were useless. A good deal else went to Mr. Wood. At the time he left for Europe, he had no cash to his credit in bank. Plaintiff claimed that defendant threw him on the stoop, so far as under the circumstances he (plaintiff) could recollect, while on the part of defendant it was proven by a number of persons, other than defendant, that he used no more force than was necessary. Defendant has parties from his premises; that while being ejected, and while on the stoop, plaintiff took hold of defendant's shirt sleeve, and thus giving way, defendant fell down the stoop and sustained the injury for which he asked damages. The jury found a verdict in favor of defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Neilson.

IN EQUITY—ACTION AGAINST TRESPASS.

Susan L. Lawrence vs. Andrew H. Wheeler and the City of Brooklyn.—This is an action brought to set aside three certificates of sale for taxes in 1868, 1870 and 1869, the property being situated in East Green-place, near De Kalb-avenue. The complaint avers that the plaintiff has owned the property in question in fee simple since April 26, 1861. About the 26th of December, 1870, defendant, Wheeler, claiming adversely in the premises by virtue of 3 Milne taxe certificates of sale issued by the Collector of Taxes of the city of Brooklyn, for taxes for the years 1868, for non-payment of taxes for the year 1868, June 21, 1869, for the taxes of 1869, and on June 14, 1870, for the taxes of 1870. These sales, it is alleged, are illegal and void, for the reason that the premises were assessed for the said several taxes for 1868, 1869 and 1870, to a person named Caleb Woodhull, who, during those years, was not the owner nor occupant thereof, and had no interest therein, and because due notice had not been given of the sales. The plaintiff accordingly demands that the sales and the certificates thereof be declared void and of no effect, and that he may hold the same free and clear of all claims of the defendants thereto. The defendants claim that the sales were properly made and regularly transacted. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

D. F. Barnard for plaintiff; W. C. De Witt for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, r.	114	100 Marlboro Pref.	9½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, c.	110½	100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	34½
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, c.	110½	100 do.	34½
1,000	do.	110¾	100 Quick. Pf. bot. cash	80
5,000	do.	110¾	100 do.	80
4,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	70¾	100 Adams Ex.	67½
1,000	Va. 6s, 94, new.	72½	200 do.	67½
2,000	do.	72½	100 do.	67½
30,000	Va. 6s, R. R. old	72½	100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	40
4,000	do.	72½	200 N. Y. Cent. R.	94½
1,000	do.	72½	100 do. bot. cash	94½
1,000	do.	72½	100 do.	94½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1883	107½	100 do.	94½
1,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 7s	107½	100 do.	94½
1,000	N. C. 6s, 68, new	32½	100 Erie R.	24½
18,000	S. C. 6s, new	110	100 do.	24½
1,000	do. bot. cash	32½	100 do. bot. cash	24½
2,000	do.	32½	100 do.	24½
5,000	Ala. 5s, n.	70	100 do.	24½
2,000	La. 6s, 68, old	70	100 do.	24½
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '71, 107	107½	50 Erie R. Pf.	37½
1,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 7s	107½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	84½
1,000	N. C. 6s, 68, bot. cash	32½	100 Mich. Cen.	84½
1,000	do. bot. cash	32½	100 do.	84½
1,000	do.	32½	100 do.	84½
1,000	do.	32½	100 do.	84½
1,000	do.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. corner Irving-place.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Agatha Stabe, and Signori Villani, Carozzali and Ferrari.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Matlowe, Mrs. Chas. Jeannette, and Miss Ada Gurnett.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-av. corner 23d-st.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mollenhauer and Miss Patterson.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FIT. OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Eytinge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, De Vere, Miss Linda Dietz and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Morrison, Pearson, and Miss Alice Harrison.
MATINEES at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
BABY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. Clarke, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germain.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Sixth-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists, Miss T. Lear, and Messrs. Charles Hagaman, L. Paul and Antonio Mora.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them in the proper place.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 26 West Twenty-third-st., corner of Broadway, until 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DEXTER, HARRIS & Co., Beaufort, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Names.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The military operations about Paris are still heavy of decisive results, and the reports from both sides are somewhat contradictory. The authorities within the city continue their outrages, having stopped the services in some of the churches, plundered others and turned the Sisters of Mercy out of their convent. Several more journals have been suppressed, including the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Committee of Safety express their determination to raze the city rather than surrender, and the reports speak of the state of affairs as a "reign of terror." Meantime the forces of the Versailles Government seem to be gradually drawing closer about the capital, and their flag now floats on Fort Vanvres.

BISMARCK has started for Frankfort to meet M. FAVRE for an exchange of the ratifications of the late treaty.... The Duke of EDINBURGH has arrived in England from his trip round the world.... Fifty thousand Turkish troops have been concentrated on the road from Constantinople to Wallachia.... Discussion of the Washington Treaty in the English House of Lords has been postponed. The Irish bill still occupies the House of Commons.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico to May 12 represent revolution to be active at several points, and latent everywhere, and requiring only the announcement of the name of the successful candidate for the Presidency to become active in the interest of the defeated aspirant. President JUAREZ is said to be using the national treasury to promote his election, while LERDO is freely using his private fortune to accomplish his own election.

In the United States Senate yesterday some time was spent in explanations regarding the disclosure of the text of the treaty with England. Mr. FENTON and Mr. MORTON repelled insinuations which had been thrown against themselves, and several Senators spoke in favor of an examination of each member of the body. After this discussion the day was spent in Executive Session on the treaty.

The elections for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes were progressing in Porto Rico at the latest dates. Two hundred Venezuelans, escaping from that disturbed and insecure Republic, had arrived in Porto Rico.

A violent tornado and hail-storm passed over New-Kent County, Virginia, blowing down houses and trees, and destroying the crops in a belt a mile wide.

The colored people of Providence, R. I., celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment anniversary, on Thursday, by a salute of 100 guns, a military and civic procession, and a public meeting.

The attorneys of Mrs. LAURA FAIR have filed a bill of exception and an application for a new trial.

The State Constabulary bill, as reported by the majority of the Committee, has passed the Massachusetts House by a vote of 92 to 77. It provides for a commission to be appointed by the Governor and Council.

The Joint Committee of Congress to investigate Southern outrages, at a meeting in Washington, yesterday, appointed a subcommittee to take testimony at any point they may think proper, and to report to the whole Committee Sept. 20. The Subcommittee consists of Senators Scott, Pool and Blair, and Representatives Poland, Coburn, Stevenson, Beck and Van Trump.

The funeral of the miners shot a few days ago, took place yesterday in Scranton, Penn., and about 5,000 persons were in the procession. The preliminary examination of KEARNS, who is believed to have fired the fatal shot, is to be held today at Wilkesbarre, and those interested in the prosecution and defense, are exceedingly active and earnest. The proposal for resumption heretofore. The miners have accepted the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's terms, and will resume on Monday.

Gov. HOFFMAN left Richmond, Va., for New-York, yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Gen. WALKER and other gentlemen as far as Norfolk.

After July 1 internal revenue officers will be supplied with stationery from the Treasury Department, and not immediately from the collectorate.

DANIEL MALONY, of Uxbridge, Mass., was killed on Thursday near Farmersville, by falling between the cars while riding on a freight-train.

A statement showing the receipts from the sale of internal revenue adhesive stamps from July, 1866, to May 13, 1870, gives a total of $18,368,464 19, and from July, 1870, to May 13, 1871, $12,-366,126 26, a falling off in the receipts of $6,002,337 93.

The trial of BUFFUM, the murderer of JOHN L. GRAVENOR, of Newburg, is put down for Tuesday next, before Judge HARMAN.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser H. W. ALLNER, of the *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence and papers.

The Rights of Passengers.

In the TIMES of this morning is a communication concerning the rights of passengers in public street conveyances, which brings up a question that demands serious consideration. If the circumstances of this case are correctly set forth, as we have no doubt they are, it reveals a state of things which we are sure will awaken very general surprise. It amounts to this,—that no passenger has any rights which his fellow-passengers are bound to respect, except bare safety of life and limb. The Fosters of the day may not, perhaps, break skulls and "mash faces" with absolute impunity in railway cars and omnibuses; but they may amuse themselves in any other manner, no matter at what cost of discomfort or annoyance to others, without risk of authoritative interference. The power of the Police cannot be called in, except to protect them against absolute assault and battery.

One at least of our railway companies has recently posted a notice in its cars that drunken and disorderly persons will not be allowed to travel in them, and that conductors must enforce this rule. But the questions at once arise—first, "What is drunkenness and disorder?" next, "How are conductors to enforce this rule?" For the question as to drunkenness and disorder is one that will have to be decided. Both these conditions are comparative, and have their degrees. NINON DE L'ENCLOS used to get tipsy on her soup. That is, her spirits were so light and easily raised, that soup and half a glass of sherry would make her as hilarious as many other women would hardly be after a full dinner, with their modicum of claret and champagne. Must our Ninons, gayly tripping from their soup, be excluded from any line of street-cars? Surely not. Then there was the witness who, having testified that, on a certain occasion, the prisoner was not drunk, and being asked when, in his opinion, a man was drunk, replied, "Well, of a man was a lyin' on his back an' a feelin' up for the floor, I shed call that drunk." Must the conductor wait until a gentleman or a lady falls upon the floor of the car, and gropes up wildly in the air for support, before he decides that he or she is not sober enough to "ride in this car?" Why, FOSTER was not so drunk as that. How shall the question be decided?

Again, what is disorder? It will be found that what one man will call disorderly another will not, and that what by general consent would be regarded as orderly on some lines of travel would, on others, be pronounced insufferable disorder. We have no doubt that the hero of our correspondent's letter, sitting on the car-rail and first blowing his tobacco smoke into the faces of his fellow-passengers, and then reviling and threatening one of them, thought that he was quite in order. And it seems that, according to the practice of the Police, he was, if not the pink of propriety, at least quite within the line of such order as disentitled his fellow-passengers to protection. There are various standards of good behavior, and perhaps he was quite up to the standard on that line. But in a community like ours, may a man be required to change his manners in a public vehicle according to the line by which he travels? Must he, who usually travels on the Long Shore Road, assume Madison-avenue manners merely because he wanted to go to Murray Hill? Will the free and enlightened American citizen, who makes Judges by dropping a bit of paper into a glass globe, suffer a car conductor to be his master of ceremonies, with summary power of ejection? If the habits of any class or condition of men were avowedly or tacitly assumed as a standard, and the Police had power to save us from anything but robbery, murder, and maiming, there would be no difficulty; but as matters stand, the question is not so simple as it seems.

And then suppose the question of drunkenness and disorder decided, how is the conductor to enforce the rule? May he order whom he pleases to leave the car? We, all of us, are quite sure that he should order certain persons out; but are we willing that he should do so with us, he being sole judge of the proprieties, and our only remedy being a civil suit against the company by which he is employed? Suppose for instance, a conductor really believes that a passenger has not paid his fare, and is trying to cheat the company, is he to be allowed to use personal violence to save the company five cents? Fare must be paid, of course, and conductors must have such power as will enable them to collect it, and to preserve order under common circumstances. But shall a Police, which is powerless to protect passengers in their natural right to breathe pure air, and against revilings, foul language, and threats, to have full power to protect or even assist a conductor in forcibly ejecting a man who refuses to pay a double or even a single fare to the company? Plainly this will not do. It is absurd, although it is the present condition of our street railway Police.

The question is, really, a very simple one. The liberty that we enjoy in this country is not (although some persons seem to suppose it is) a right to take liberties with other people. The enjoyment of liberty ceases to be right when it interferes with the enjoyment of their liberty by others. The natural rights of all—the right to air, light, and the like—must be absolutely respected. And not only the rights of all, but of each one. No man has the right to fill the common air with the odor of tobacco-smoke, because he likes it, any more than he has to put rum in a public well or reservoir for the same reason. And this question is not one to be decided by majorities. If all the passengers in a car but one wish to smoke, if that one objects to smoking, they cannot rightfully do so, because he is standing on a natural right. No one man has, no number of men, however great, can have, the right to impair his use of the common air. So of light. Suppose a mischievous fellow were to sit on the rail, and with a piece of looking-glass throw the sun into the eyes of other passengers. That would be neither assault nor robbery, nor would it inflict any such damage as could be claimed in a civil suit, nor would it be disorderly in the sense of a breaking of the peace, or the making of an uproar. But who does not feel that it would be an outrage which should subject the perpetrator to being instantly walked off to the next station-house?

Reason and right then appear to point out this rule: That he who from his condition or his behavior is a serious annoyance to others is to be refused the opportunity to annoy them. A person who by drunkenness, filth, or disease, or by offensive behavior, such as smoking, or violence, or uproarious jollity, or offensive speech, such as ribaldry, profanity, obscenity, or threatenings, makes his fellow-passengers uncomfortable, should be removed from the public conveyance, the common enjoyment of which he interferes with. That removal should be made by an official person, who is responsible to a public and legal authority, by whose power he will be sustained if he is right, and punished if he is wrong;—in brief, to the Police. Until the Police have authority in our public vehicles, and it becomes their duty to protect us in the enjoyment of all our natural rights—air, light, and not least, the right to travel without exposure to blackguardism and threats of violence—such scenes will occur as that described by our correspondent, and as that which brought on the Foster trial.

News by Cable.

It is probable that the general public fail to take a very lively interest in the merits of the controversy at present pending between the management of the Associated Press, and the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Companies. The dispute is one, nevertheless, in which they are vitally interested, and in which the interests of the Press are strictly identical with those of the community. On its satisfactory adjustment depends the question, whether the stock and produce markets of New-York are to be subject to arbitrary disturbance by the precedence given to reports from irresponsible and interested sources, over those whose accuracy is unquestioned; whether news that becomes the property of all is to be delayed to permit of the passage of news which is monopolized by a few, and which can be used for purposes of private gain; whether, in short, the charter of the Companies is to be fairly and frankly adhered to, or whether its provisions are to be evaded whenever there is any personal end to be served in so doing. A correspondence extending over four months has failed to bring the managers and directors of the Cable Companies to face a simple question of fact. The dexterity with which the charges of Mr. GIMONTON have been evaded is worthy of the Greek sophists, who used to wriggle under the categorical method of SOCRATES. The dialectician celebrated in *Hudibras*, who could "divide a hair 'twixt south and south-west side," finds a rival in Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and the co-directors, who appear to sign his manifestoes without the formality of reading them. Quibblers, however, like another class of persons of proverbial fame, should have good memories. The law, as laid down by the Cable Directors themselves, is, "that by agreement between the different connecting telegraph lines * * all messages are, and always have been, forwarded in the exact order of their receipt." Mr. SIMONTON, so long ago as the 31st January, alleged that in nine different cases the law as thus defined had been violated, to the prejudice of the Associated Press, and consequently of the public. On May 16, the confiding "prominent" citizens who indorse the management of Mr. FIELD, put their names to a document in which a challenge was given to both hemispheres to produce "a single instance in which this regulation has been violated." This successful imitation of the style of "mine ancient *Pistol*" failed to frighten the obdurate Mr. SIMONTON. He returned to the charge, with the quiet reminder that before inviting a fresh batch of instances, it would be well to dispose of those already on hand. And now the venerable PETER COOPER and his associate directors come once more to the front, with the highly-conclusive discovery that "not one of the messages of which you complain passed over any telegraph line under our control or that of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD."

To appreciate the exquisite frankness of this declaration, it is necessary to refer to the accompanying letter of the New-York Superintendent of the English Cable Company, in which the messages complained of are traced to the wires of the French Company. When it is further borne in mind that both Companies are partners in a single business concern, having a common purse, a joint management, and a common responsibility, the highly-conclusive nature of the reply will be at once apparent. These very directors put their names to a letter in which the joint agreement of the lines was acknowledged, and the duties arising out of it were defined. It is but charitable, therefore, to give them the credit of being entirely innocent of what the controversy is all about, otherwise we should be led to infer that they were abetting a deliberate attempt to suppress the truth. Mr. SIMONTON may at least be congratulated upon having elicited an admission that certain messages were wrongfully and illegally delayed. We trust that it may not take him so long to fix the responsibility as it has done to establish the question of fact. The nasals for whitewashing have not, surely, taken so thorough a possession of our leading citizens, that any of them can be found willing to brave the obloquy of deliberately refusing to expose the perpetrator of a grievous wrong.

The San Domingo Toe Disease.

It must, we think, be counted a hopeful symptom of convalescence that the rabid virus, which has for months past afflicted the hearts and heads of the opponents of San Domingo, has at last worked its way down to the extremities of its patients. Its latest manifestation comes to us in the shape of a San Domingo "toe disease," which appears to have broken out simultaneously among the Dominican darkies and their sympathizers hereabouts, almost immediately after the United States Commissioners left the shores of that unfortunate island. Far be it from us to throw discredit upon the reports of the ravages of this "toe disease," or to make light of the danger that attends its new manifestation; on the contrary, we think the proofs of its existence are quite as well established as most of the other facts about San Domingo that have emanated from the same source, and that it furnishes quite as weighty an argument against annexation. The only wonder with us is that no attempt has yet been made to disprove the origin of the "toe disease" and to fasten the responsibility for it where it belongs—on the Administration at Washington. That a proper investigation would result in tracing the disease directly and unmistakably to Gen. GRANT, we have not a shadow of doubt. Indeed, we have been informed on good authority, that a distinguished Massachusetts Senator has in his possession a private letter from a native of San Domingo, whose respectability is vouched for by the President of the Haytian Republic, in which Gen. GRANT's agency in bringing about this "toe disease" is clearly and convincingly set forth. It would appear from this letter that Gen. GRANT concocted an infamous plot to get rid of the few Dominicans who were unfavorable to his annexation scheme, and accordingly he issued secret orders to the navy officers and all others who should visit the island, to take special pains to tread on the corns of the anti-annexationists. Knowing full well that in that tropical climate mortification would be likely to set in, and that would be the last of them. The writer says, (as we are informed,) that he himself came near being made a victim to the plot; that on the arrival of the United States Commissioners at Samana, he was hustled about most unmercifully in the crowd, and had his corns trodden upon three times, (once, he thinks, by a correspondent of the *World*,) and that, on his remonstrating with one of the Commissioners, he was told distinctly that it was according to orders from the President of the United States. He adds that his corns were mashed to a jelly, and that it was only by continuous soaking in a bottle of Jamaica rum, kindly sent him by the President of Hayti, that his life was preserved. Others, who were unable to get the rum, fell speedy victims to the toe-disease, and thus another crime is added to the many committed by Gen. GRANT in carrying out his diabolical scheme of annexation.

A Tempest in a Tea-pot.

We believe that most readers of the newspapers will be rather glad when all this racket about the *Tribune* correspondents is over. In the meantime, we may fairly ask the *Tribune* itself whether it does well to be so angry? Why should it wish "to be the death" of Senator CONKLING or Senator CARPENTER? It is a free country, and these gentlemen are entitled to hold their opinions—quite as much, for instance, as Senator FENTON, who also seems to be as lively as a bull at fly-time. We must say that we think the *Tribune* is in the right in declaring that it is the duty of the Government to keep its own secrets, and not the duty of newspapers to perform that work for them. But the *Tribune*'s case is not made stronger by all this hammering away at two Senators who think it a shame that an important document should be published before the proper time. It seems to be quite evident that somebody of other in the Senate does not think it worth while to preserve strict reticence with regard to the "secret" sessions of that body, and we cannot wonder that Senators CONKLING and CARPENTER should try to discover the offender. They may or may not be on the right scent—of that we have no means of judging. But they have not yet committed a capital crime. What they say is quite right in itself. It does not appear, however, that the editor of the *Tribune* received the treaty under circumstances which rendered it dishonorable in him to publish it. How he got it is best known to himself—but we do not see that because some Senators complain of its premature disclosure he should go for their scalps in this fierce manner. It looks like the renewal of an old grudge—and we are sure that Senator FENTON, who is so anxious to see peace and good will prevail, as he told us in a recent speech, must be rather sorry to see the *Tribune* inventing debates in order to "wring the withers" of his colleague, Mr. CONKLING. Let us have something like fair play. If the officers of the Government cannot keep the business intrusted to them within their own circle, newspapers are very likely to get hold of it—and what do newspapers exist for but to publish the news? People buy them for what they are sometimes blamed for publishing. The *Tribune*'s warfare upon the Senators who object to these "leakages" is quite another thing—and we may, without offense, suggest to our contemporary the use of a little moderation. It has had a very good innings—and now we hope its correspondents will be released, and that the lives of Senators CONKLING and CARPENTER will be spared. They are "war young" to die yet.

Two Curious Discoveries.

Turning from the deplorable spectacle of the fierce fratricidal strife which is devastating the world's fairest capital, it is pleasant to find elsewhere in France traces of the scientific zeal and ingenuity which have made her more illustrious than her victories. All Frenchmen, it seems, are not absorbed in the agreeable effort to cut each others' throats. Here and there throughout that unhappy country are still a few tranquil spirits, who in the midst of war and misfortune, continue to woo science as earnestly as in time of peace. Of this class is a certain worthy professor of the College of Saintes in Charente Inferieure. His researches have led him to a discovery which may be of great utility, and is certainly most curious. This is no less than what he himself calls bottling the sun, that is to say, fixing its heat in a closed vessel in such a way as to be used at will. The process is as simple as its results are remarkable. A vase constructed for the purpose, of some material not mentioned, is exposed during a quarter of an hour to the action of the sun's rays. Then it is hermetically sealed with a cork, through which a small hole has been drilled. Before this hole a powerful lens is held, and the imprisoned rays made to converge on the wick of a candle placed at the distance of about a yard from the vase. Almost instantly the candle is lighted. The experiment, we are told, was many times repeated, and always with the like success. As the French journal wherein we find this account enthusiastically remarks, it is prodigious, and may pave the way for very important results. Presently some one will be inspired to find a means of bottling the sun's light as well, so that we may dispense with gas and all other artificial illuminators, and rejoice in perpetual sunshine night and day.

A discovery of probably more immediate practical value is that claimed to have been made by M. ZALIWSKI, and reported to the French Academy of Sciences at a recent sitting. M. ZALIWSKI, we take to be a Pole, and if so, he offers an honorable contrast to many disorganizing countrymen who are occupied in ruining Paris. He asserts that a hollow cylinder, of tin, for example, open at the top and sharp-edged at the bottom, properly ballasted and put in a vessel of water, will presently move from west to east. This direction, he states further, never varies, and what is still more curious, the movement becomes readier and more perceptible the oftener the cylinder is used for the purpose. Should M. ZALIWSKI's assertions be borne out by trial, the experiment will afford an easy and accurate method of correcting the aberrations of the compass on iron vessels. This difficulty, it is well known, has long been a serious obstacle in modern navigation, and the means adopted to rectify it have not always proved entirely safe. A regulator so simple, sure, inexpensive, and convenient as that suggested by M. ZALIWSKI, would be of almost incalculable service to seafarers, and indeed to humanity at large.

Police Exploits.

The vaunted and ornamental inefficiency of our Police under present rule being so notorious, it is not surprising that thieves, burglars, and ruffians of every description have gathered to this City like reapers to the harvest. What reason these persons have to be contented with the success of their labors, our news columns day by day reveal. Only uncommon stupidity or rashness exposes them to danger of arrest, and with ordinary skill and prudence, the housebreaker and footpad may ply their agreeable avocations as free of hindrance, and as sure of profit, as any plodding tradesman whom they chivalrously despoil. Even if, by some inexcusable bungling, one of these nocturnal operators makes an arrest unavoidable, the culprit is speedily released by a complaisant Alderman or Justice whom he has helped to elect. But his surest reliance is on the masterly inactivity of the Police. A few nights ago, it will be remembered, a burglar was captured by a gentleman residing in Ninety-second-street, who then gave an alarm. This, after a long interval, was responded to by a Central Park policeman, and an officer from a distant Precinct on the other side of the Park. The patrolmen, on the beat in which the arrest was made knew nothing of it until a late hour of the following morning. Barring the ultimate arrest, this is a sample of what occurs every night in some part of the City.

We need not, therefore, expect any great amount of protection from the men to whom that duty is allotted. But when these sworn guardians of our lives and property outdo in violence and insult the ruffians whom it is their duty to suppress, we seem to have a just right to complain. Not long since a mere boy, helpless with liquor, was clubbed to death by three stalwart policemen, who found it easier thus to dispose of him than to carry him to the lock-up. Charges of similar unprovoked assaults on inoffensive citizens for slight provocation are often made to the Commissioners. But the crowning outrage was achieved on Saturday night by Patrolman JOHN B. FITZGERALD, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. That versatile officer diversified the monotonous routine of duty by dogging a lady and a gentleman, her brother, on their way home to their residence, after midnight. Insensible to this delicate attention, they shut the door in the face of their follower. Whereupon that importunate official, not to be denied, rang the bell and asked to see the young lady, whom he greeted on her appearance with a volley of obscene abuse, and finished his polite visit by knocking her down. The brother, who interfered to protect her, was similarly served, and, finished with the terrors of victory, the heroic patrolman departed. He has since been arrested, and will, doubtless, after the formality of admission to bail, and dismissal from the force, be promoted to some more lucrative and easier office in the gift of his approving masters.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Commune has just suppressed eleven more Parisian journals, including the fortnightly *Revue des deux Mondes*, of Orleanist prostitutes and cosmopolitan infamous. The latest holocaust of newspapers makes about forty in all which the adventurers of the Hotel de Ville have deemed dangerous to the public peace. It speaks volumes for the independence of the Parisian Press, that it should, in the face of a genuine Reign of Terror, persist in its protests. How fantastic the tricks are of the Central Committee may be conjectured from the fact that journals like the *Opportunist*, started for its special advocacy, have fallen under the common ban. When the acts of the Commune take their place in history, they will furnish a very instructive illustration of how exactly the tyranny of the mob corresponds with the tyranny of the autocrat, as well as how surely the one succeeds to the other.

EVEN CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM has come to a partial realization of the fact that the Democracy is not the party of the times, and needs the infusion of new principles in order to have a chance of becoming acceptable to the people. At the Convention of the Montgomery County, Ohio, Democracy, he introduced a long series of resolutions, and made an explanatory speech to the effect that the auspicious moment had arrived, in the tide of Democratic affairs when, shaking off the weight of the dead past, the party could at once place itself at the head of the nation. This discovery has been made too late, and the history of the speaker is too well known for the people to pin their faith on any doctrines that he may present. VALLANDIGHAM can only find new principles for his party by taking them from the work of their adversaries. A man that has emerged so lately from the rebel lines need not complain if some little skepticism is manifested as to the sincerity of his conversion. At any rate, the party for whom he attempts to speak must produce something better than the husks of empty professions, before they can expect to make any appreciable advance in public confidence.

If, as asserted in a cable telegram, the Duke of BROGLIE is to succeed JULES FAVRE as French Minister of Foreign Affairs, it augurs somewhat ill for the permanence of the Republic. The presence in the Thiers Cabinet of MM. FAVRE, PICARD and SIMON has been accepted by moderate Republicans as a sort of guarantee that the Executive was sincere in its avowed loyalty to the existing form of Government. It is well known that the majority of the Assembly take little pains to conceal their dislike of the only members of the Ministry who are Republican by conviction. The sacrifice of M. FAVRE to a representative Orleanist like the Duke of BROGLIE, might help to make the Ministry more homogeneous, followed as it certainly would be by the resignation of his Republican colleagues, but it would hardly increase the confidence of the large towns in the leadership of M. THIERS, nor would it dispose people to expect that the Republic would do more than outlast the civil war.

Two panels, one of five hundred and the other of two hundred, have been exhausted, and but eleven jurors obtained for the trial of WILLIAM FOSTER. A new panel of three hundred and fifty has been ordered, returnable on Monday morning, among whom the twelfth juror, with his mind in the requisite condition, may possibly be found. The serving on juries in capital cases is becoming a very irksome, as well as unpleasant duty. These trials usually last for a considerable time, and a business man can ill afford to spare the time from his personal affairs. Another reason for shirking this duty is a certain dislike to aid in procuring the death of a man, even if proven guilty of murder. The fear of having formed an opinion affords an easy escape from the troublesome obligation. The rule excluding jurors for reasons of opinion is a relic of the past. It was adopted before the days of the newspaper and the telegraph, and should give way to the enlightenment of the age. That eleven fairly intelligent men could be found in the City of New-York who had not formed an opinion with reference to the murder of Mr. FISK, all seems almost incredible, and it is possible that the new panel of three hundred and fifty will be sifted in vain to find the twelfth.

Mr. RUSKIN is the veritable "Mrs. Partington" of modern political economy. Half a dozen cabbage-gardens is the metaphorical broom with which the author of *Modern Painters* proposes to sweep back a whole Atlantic of progress. In Mr. RUSKIN's estimation, the world was happy before it was cursed with WATT and STEPHENSON. The steam-engine and the railroad have been, he believes, forces of diabolical origin and purpose, and Arcadia can only be restored by abolishing them. RUSKIN's model farmers are to adjust the aid of machinery as they would that of the fiend, are to transport the fruits of the earth on the backs of their own beasts of burden, and are to shun a railroad car as they would deadly poison. Whether they are to be permitted to wear clothes on whose production machinery has been employed, we are not informed, nor does this benefactor of English workmen give them any hints as to the manufacture of hand-chipped flint spades, after the manner of their ancestors. Doubtless, all this will be explained next Christmas, when Mr. RUSKIN sets aside the tenth part of his earthly possessions to establish his paradise of unperverted labor, unless, indeed, the friends of the philosopher apply for a commission *de lunatico* in the interval.

News from the coal mines that a general resumption was to take place has been heretofore the precursor of new outrages and riots. The public has been so often deceived by reports of resumption, that it has ceased to have any faith in them. Now, however, unless either the miners or operators act in very bad faith, work will soon be commenced. Some time since, by mutual agreement, the question of wages was referred to Judge ELWELL as umpire, both parties agreeing to be bound by his decision. He has decided the question by dividing the difference. If either party refuses acquiescence in this decision, it will be evidence of bad faith, and show the public who is to blame for the long continuance of the strike.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease.

The paper prepared by the Committees of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Railway Companies for the lease of the property of the latter was again submitted to the Board of Directors of the united companies at Trenton yesterday. The Committee had made all the required alterations, and the lease was submitted in complete form. The Board held a lengthy meeting, and finally accepted the report, and ordered it to be submitted to the stockholders without amendment. The proposition of the Reading Railroad Company for the lease of the property was withdrawn.

WASHINGTON.

Who Betrayed the Secret?—Instructions and Reminiscences—Promotion of the Early Retirement of the Foreign Brownell Minister to the Commissioner—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning. The course of yesterday seemed to have left some stings, which several Senators managed in a natural attempt to clear themselves and each other of any suspicion of having furnished the treaty for publication. Mr. WARNER had informed up most information as to the ruse to cover that suspicion had fallen upon himself, and made a personal explanation, disclaiming the understanding that he took anything to the effect that "as cowardly as they," and the charge as to the low intrigues then various and elaborate. Mr. HARLAN hoped all the documents who had delivered advance copies from the State Department would have the opportunity to go before the Committee and exculpate themselves, and Mr. MORTON and Mr. WILSON both got in a plea of not guilty to any indictments against them. Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. SUMNER both stated that there will be testimony before the Committee positive beyond any Senator. Mr. SUMNER drew the moral from the occasional annihilation that the truth was necessary to clear up existing suspicions, and then the Senate went into Executive Session. Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. CONKLING were not present during the discussion, or doubtless it would have been longer.

MINISTER BANCROFT.

There is a report to-night that Minister BANCROFT has positively resigned, and that his successor will be appointed at once. The report is not well founded. It is well understood that it is Mr. BANCROFT's desire to be relieved, but the reference of the San Juan boundary question to the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator, has put a new phase on the Berlin mission, and the President and Mr. FISH, it is now understood, desire Mr. BANCROFT to remain until the matter is disposed of, so that the Government may avail itself of his very thorough knowledge of the subject.

THE SENATE INQUISITION.

The Investigating Committee on the disclosure of the treaty will resume their inquiries to-morrow morning, and have summoned a number of additional witnesses, among whom are several correspondents, and one or two gentlemen who helped the correspondents make a copy of the treaty from the copy in their possession on the night in question. The Senators on the Committee express a very positive conviction that they will speedily be able to know where the treaty came from, and how it was done.

THE TREATY BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Executive Session to-day lasted four or five hours, and it is said was mainly occupied to a speech from Mr. SUMNER, lasting two hours or more, the comment on which is that Senators are in doubt as to what he really intends to do about the treaty, while some seem to think he will after all vote for ratification. He is said to have found many analogies between the Jay Treaty and the present treaty, and furnished in his speech the usual amount of interesting historical information. He suggested the adoption of some rules for the discussion of the treaty, whereupon Mr. HARLAN is said to have replied that he thought the existing rules of the Senate provided for existing necessities, and that the best thing the Senate could do was to ratify the treaty and adjourn. It is stated to-night that Mr. SUMNER has announced his intention to vote for ratification. The Democrats are divided on the subject. Mr. TRUMBULL will certainly vote for ratification, and probably others of the same faith also will. It is now believed that the treaty will be ratified on or before Wednesday next.

BREAKING UP OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

Secretary FISH gave a parting dinner to-night to the members of the Joint High Commission and the members of the Cabinet and their ladies. Dinner was served for twenty-two. It was a sort of social leave-taking, as on to-morrow this diplomatic circle begins to break up. Sir JOHN and Lady MACDONALD leave for Canada, and Gen. SCHENCK, accompanied by his three daughters, also leave to-morrow for New-York, preparatory to their departure in the Cuba on Wednesday next. Earl DE GREY and his colleagues hope to be able to have Gen. SCHENCK by the time of departure, as they have engaged passage by the steamer. The prospect now is that they will be able to do so, as by that time the treaty will be ratified, or be beyond danger of either rejection or modification.

CONTRACTS FOR ENVELOPES.

Senators EDMUNDS and RAMSEY, and Mr. BLACKBURN, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, to-day opened the bids for supplying the Post-office Department with 15,000,000 of envelopes. The contract will take the place of the Reay contract, about which there has been so much controversy.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

Earl DE GREY, accompanied by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, of the High Joint Commission, visited the Franklin School-house, in this city, today, and were courteously received and conducted through the building by the Trustees, the Superintendent and the architect. This is the largest and most costly public school edifice in the District of Columbia. The visitors made many inquiries concerning the arrangement, architecture and cost of the edifice. They witnessed the exercises of the pupils in the male grammar school, and when they reached the female grammar school the reciting proposition of the visitors were developed, and both the Earl DE GREY and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made brief addresses complimentary to the schools, and acknowledged the superiority of both system and management of our public schools over those of England. Earl DE GREY is in charge of, and has taken great interest in, the educational department of England for the past ten years. The British High Commission have made their arrangements for an early departure from the country, having advertised that all claims against them must be delivered to-morrow, after which time no debts will be recognized.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

Arrangements have been made by the War Department for the resumption, on the 24th inst., of the regular telegraphic circuits for the simultaneous transmission of weather reports to all the principal cities on the sea and lake coast of the United States, in accordance with the plan so successfully inaugurated last November. Reports will be received at these points from forty-eight stations, and the promised co-operation of the officers and employes of the Western Union and International Ocean Telegraph Companies assures facilities for the development of meteorological telegraphy unequaled in any other country. Much interest is manifested in the continued success of the undertaking by the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Commercial and Agricultural Associations, and by scientific institutions generally, and the results of such well-directed efforts cannot, it is thought, fail to be of importance to the every-day business of all classes of citizens.

INDIAN VISITORS.

The Indian delegation now here have been employed most of the time since their arrival in visiting various places of interest in the city.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, as Governor of New-Mexico; Rev. C. B. Boynton, of this city, Recorder of the General Land Office; Edwin L. Stanton, son of the late Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary for the Territory of the District of Columbia; William Paterson, of Vermont, Consul at St. Johns, Canada; R. H. Milroy, Marshal for Wyoming Territory; David H. Rudisell, Collector of Internal Revenue; and for the Fifth District of Missouri; James V

The New York Times. Saturday, May 20, 1871.

THE HUDSON BRIDGE.

New Railroad Connections--Vast Saving in Time, Trouble and Expense--Coal Direct from the Mines.

One of the most stupendous and magnificent enterprises every attempted in this country is the projected Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge. The charter was granted by the Legislature of 1868-9. Subsequently a Board of Engineers was elected from some of the most eminent gentlemen in that profession, among whom were Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, of the New-York Novelty Iron Works; Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, E. W. SERRELL, C. A. GILMORE and others. After a careful inspection of the several "only practical places" urged upon their attention, between Albany and New-York, they selected the present site, as by far the most feasible and reasonable crossing.

It has been decided to construct this bridge in simultaneous connection with the New-England Railway Company, which is also chartered. The capital is $3,500,000, and a large amount of stock has already been taken. Much of this is distributed among the various railroad companies. There is to be no unequal advantages granted. Toll will be charged per car to each passing train.

The proposed new railroad will be built from a point near Turner's Station, on the Erie Railway, running eastwardly through a very productive and hitherto undeveloped iron region, at a grade in favor of trade to the Hudson River at Fort Clinton. From this point to Anthony's Nose, on the eastern bank of the Hudson, about four miles above Peekskill, forty-three from New-York, and five below West Point, it is decided to build the bridge; and thence the road will continue on, around Anthony's Nose, near Peekskill, and Lake Mahopac, toward the Connecticut State line, crossing the Harlem Road at Brewster's Station and passing through a splendid ore region, and intersecting or connecting with the entire railroad network of New-England.

A glance at the map will show the great benefit to accrue to the whole country. It will give a direct unbroken line of rail between the East, West, North and South; the whole system radiating from the commercial Metropolis of the nation. This will entirely overcome the great disadvantages of terriage, change, and break of bulk; the saving of time alone, between this City and Boston, will be about one hour, and cars can be sent without change to any section of the land.

The item of coal alone will be an enormous benefit. About 6,000,000 tons will annually pass that way, which at present goes by rail and water changes, with delay, waste and obstruction during the Winter months. The new bridge will enable purchases to be made at all seasons of the year, directly at the mines, thus saving middle men's commissions, and brought without waste or transhipment into the dealers' yards. Valuable wharf property now necessary for storage and shipping purposes, need not then be used. From the mines to Elizabethport, Philadelphia, and the new bridge, the cost of freight and other expenses will be about the same. From those points the freight by water, shipping expenses, insurance loss on two shipments, and the usual allowance of five per cent, made by railroad agents, leave this result:

	From Elizabethport.	From Philadel. by water.	From Bridge, via 14c. per ton per mile.
Per Ton.			
To New-Haven	$1 55	$2 25	$0 97
To Hartford	2 02	3 05	1 14
To New London	2 02	2 90	1 26
To Providence	1 50	2 80	1 32
To Boston	2 25	3 15	1 61

The coal can be forwarded in quantities to suit dealers, and it will not be necessary to keep a large stock on hand. Official statistics show that 1,250,000 or more tons of through freight, chiefly of manufactured goods, cotton, coal, oil, flour, grain and live stock, are annually transported between the Eastern and Western States, which suffers great delay and loss by the present inadequate means of inter-communication.

The Western connections of this line will be with the proposed West Shore Hudson River Railroad, the Erie Railway, its branches to the coal mines and numerous other points, and its connections with the West the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, now being rapidly pushed to completion, and its connections through Northern New-York for Longwood Valley Railway, a projected line passing through Orange County to Sterling Lake, Greenwood Lake, Newburgh, to connect with the New-York and Boston Air-line direct to Lehigh Valley and Reading Railroads, all the best coal-fields of Pennsylvania will be reached, and the East Pennsylvania, Lebanon Valley Railroads to Harrisburg, there forming most important connections with the remotest sections of the West and South-west, through the numerous branches and connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Erie, over the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, while the extensions of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, now in progress, will secure connection with the entire railway system of the South and South-west.

[illegible] New-Haven and Boston; the Harlem, Housatonic and Northern; the Danbury and Norwalk; the New-Haven and Northampton; the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield; the New-London and Northern; the Connecticut River; the Norwich and Worcester; the Providence and Worcester; and the Boston and Providence.

[illegible] Board of Directors held [illegible] decided upon. Many of the [illegible] have been arranged, and the contracts for the material and work will be given out at the close of this month. It is expected that work will be commenced early in June, and the trains will cross the bridge in 1873. It will be not only the strongest, but also a very graceful structure. Steel cables will be used, and placed in one span at a dizzy height, and grasp the solid granite on either bank. Two gigantic towers will be planted on each side of the river, and will rise to the height of 209 feet above the water level. Over these will be hung the upper main cables, the ends being anchored in the rock at a considerable depth. The lower main cables will be rooted beyond the bases of these towers. A combination of steel and iron wire-work, of great tensile strength, will form the body of the bridge. There are to be twenty cables, in four systems, each cable being four-teen inches in diameter. The cables will contain about 971,196,720 feet, or 70,302 miles of wire.

The total weight of iron and steel in the structure will be 17,005 tons. The suspended weight is to be 9,681 tons. The total amount of masonry is to be 58,084 yards. The length of the bridge, between the towers, will be 1,656 feet, and the clear span 1,400 feet. The total length, including approaches, will be 3,449 feet. The elevation above the high-water level will be 185 feet. The working load for railroad trains will be 2,000 tons; and for highway purposes 2,860 tons. Total safe load 5,260 tons. Load that would break the bridge, 25,171 tons. A train of sixty locomotives and 50,000 people could safely cross at one time.

There will be two decks, the upper one forty feet wide, for railroad trains, and the lower one for highway use. It will be a world-renowned resort for pleasure driving. The landscape picture of the highlands and the river view that will be afforded from that dizzy centre will be of indescribable magnificence. The rocky, mossy-covered bluffs and forest terraces along these mountain ranges, now almost inaccessible, will be dotted with elegant country seats and cluisters of cottage homes. Villages will spring into existence and thrive upon the new-born enterprise. Within a radius of thirty miles, there is already a population of over seventy thousand. The location is at the narrowest part of the Hudson river, between Albany and New-York, and has been pronounced by eminent engineers to be, by far, the most feasible and economical site that could be selected. Of the durability and strength of such a bridge enough is assured by the record of Chief Engineer Major-Gen. EDWARD W. SERRELL, who has built some of the most magnificent wire suspension bridges in the world. The class of bridge has never been known to fall. Even the ancient chain suspension bridges—one in France, built 400 years ago, and one in Pekin, China, built 2,000 years ago—are yet in a serviceable condition.

Columbia College Law School Graduates Admitted to Practice.

A number of the graduates of Columbia College Law School were admitted to practice yesterday before Presiding Justices INGRAHAM, and Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD, in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court. The following are the names: Henry W. Raymond, Henry G. Atwater, George A. Baker, Jr., George Baker, Thomas G. Barry, Peter V. Burtsell, William H. Clark, William B. Cutting, Samuel G. Derrickson, William A. Duer, William W. Farnam, Anthony A. Griffin, John H. Hobart, Alphonse A. Jacobi, William H. L. Lee, James H. Livingstone, Bernard E. McCafferty, Charles F. Miller, Joseph D. Baker, James W. Beekman, Alden Chester, Thos. N. Cuthbert, Adolf Cassel, Harrison Downes, Chas. H. Edwards, Edwin B. Foote, Edward B. Hilton, Frank C. Ireland, John F. Kirby, John E. Learles, Nathaniel A. McBride, Martin S. Meyer, Wm. Mitchell, Jr., David B. Ogden, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Elmer Poulson, Wm. B. Skidmore, Chas. W. Sloane, Wm. J. Symes, Elliot Smith, Edward B. Smith, Wm. L. Symes, Alfred Taylor, Albert D. Tenney, Edward Tilton, Theodosius S. Tyng, James Mc. Varnum, Edward F. Weeks, Charles F. Wescott, Edward P. Wilder, Howard P. Wilds, Walter B. Wiseo, John Prendergast, David S. Ritterband, James A. Ross, James O. Shefield, Chas. W. Shelton, Frank R. Sheperd and Henry Woodbridge. After these gentlemen had been admitted, the General Term was adjourned to 10½ A. M. on Friday, the 26th inst.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In the matter of public sales at the Exchange, yesterday, (May 19,) but little business was transacted, only one sale being effected, as follows: ROBERTS & MCGIVERN, by order of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, the latter 20 by 80, on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. Sold for $19,500, to EDWARD V. LOEW—considered a bargain. Another Sheriff's sale was made by the same officer of a First-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street, 42 by 70, advertised for yesterday, was adjourned by the same firm for one week, and the business of the day was closed. On Friday of last week MULLER, WILKINS & Co. adjourned a legal sale until yesterday of a house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 325 feet 8 inches west of Second-avenue, lot 16.3 by 100.5. The case having been settled, the property will not now be sold. In our report of the Exchange sales, yesterday, in speaking of the lots sold by Messrs. MULLER & Co., belonging to the estate of Mr. ROBERT WRIGHT, that head of "Resolved" was erroneously added. We are informed that Mr. WRIGHT is alive instead of dead, and therefore make the correction with pleasure.

The sale of the Bradford Estate at Rye, in Westchester County, on Thursday, by E. DUNCAN & Co., was in accord with its everything success, all the property, but one lot, being sold to bona fide purchasers, and the aggregate receipts reaching $89,820 38. The estate formerly owned by Judge ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, comprises ninety-one acres of ground upon which is erected a large and elaborate residence, stables and other outbuildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, handsomely located in the midst of fine improvements and easy of access to the City, being situated in close proximity to new station of Harrison, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The sale was made by order of the executors of the deceased, and the property was offered in plots of from two to seven acres each. At the auction on Thursday some 300 persons were present, about half the number being from the City. The bidding throughout the sale, which was fairly conducted, was moderately active, and the prices realized considered fair. The residence, with six acres of ground, brought $20,500, a sum somewhat lower than the value placed upon it prior to the transaction. The [illegible] was knocked down for $1,150, was rumored on the ground that the residence adjoining plot, purchased by Mr. [illegible], was to be purchased by him for Mr. A. T. STEWART. In the report below the figures [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, at the Exchange, A. J. [illegible]

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[illegible] Thursday, at the Exchange, A. J. [illegible]

[illegible] Friday, at the Exchange, A. J. [illegible]

Suburban Sales Thursday, May 18.

NEW-WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. Bleecker & Co.
(Stafford Estate.)

Plot No. 1, 6 66-100 acres, with residence and other buildings thereon, fronting on Boston road, at the corner Bradford-av., Wm. H. Woodman, purchaser, $1,000 per acre.....

Plot No. 2, 9 37-100 acres, fronting on Post road, joining above, same purchaser, $1,320 per acre.....

Plot No. 3, 2 57-100 acres, fronting on road, adjoining above, Jas. H. Parsons, purchaser, $1,325 per acre.....

Plot No. 4, 2 97-100 acres, fronting on road, adjoining above, Wm. H. Haviland, purchaser, $1,325 per acre.....

Plot No. 5, 2 40-100 acres, [illegible] per acre.....

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPECIALTY--ORANGE, N. J.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 37 Nassau-st., corner Liberty, have for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, season or year. Also offices opposite principal Orange depot.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $18,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 66 William-st., or to N. ORR, No. 31 John-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—40,000 yart cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, cellar, hydrant, range; also, a two-story house by 30 kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall new rooms wainscoted; good garden and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises, or address P. O. box 1,017, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Tribune Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—HOUSES for sale and to let. Also, a number of farms for sale, varying from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes at 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also, Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $300 to $2,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town of the border of Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad. The house is two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 183x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the river. For further particulars call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 83 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, carefully situated, 40 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y., furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, or to H. or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY; RE[illegible] since May 1; sale $6,000 and upward[illegible] Orange.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—REAL ESTATE [illegible] Tarrytown, Sleepy Hollow and vicinity. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COW—[illegible] residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 35 and 37 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Houses and Lots.

To let or for sale in [illegible] Staten Island, Newport, Rhode Island, Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Yonkers, Fleetwood, Plains, Dunwoodie, Round Brook, Somerville, Hartford, North Branch, Chester, Bloomsbury and Princeton. A. D. MOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FISHKILL ON HUDSON.

TO LET—A neat comfortable cottage, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly situated, with fine river view, about one mile from depot known as the Montagnie Cottage, and now occupied by A. S. Campbell; together with about three acres of ornamental ground with shade and fruit trees immediately in possession given. Apply on the premises, or to S. F. DOWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE MAHOPAC--TO LET.

The splendid residence known as the Sepertas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake; five acres of land; boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms, &c., apply to HOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Doy-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, a handsomely furnished rustic cottage, with three acres of land, on the Heights, at Tarrytown, one mile from station; an unsurpassed view of river. Available room for family of four; two carriages, and coachman's room; fruit; vegetable garden planted. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 39 East 17th-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD—A FIRST-class furnished house, with modern improvements; beautifully located, twelve minutes' walk from depot. Rent, $1,000 to $1,200 to secure a responsible and careful occupant, terms low for the Summer. Particulars at HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. B. THURSTON, on premises.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., FURNISHED or unfurnished, modern style, containing sixteen rooms, bath-room, water, furnace, gas throughout; grounds elevated, and in the most desirable quarter; adjacent to depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J. House large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to A. MORGRAM, No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY-seat in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall, comprising fine house and out-buildings, grapery, ice-house (filled), &c.; five acres of fine land, plenty of fruit and shade; possession 1st of May next. Apply at 20 East 42d-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, IN Westchester County, on one of the pleasantest points on the East River, within ten miles of the City Hall, a furnished house, with good stable and garden, and one or more acres of land. Apply to P. SCOFFORD, No. 19 Broadway.

TO LET ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—A very desirable cottage, eleven rooms, with about six acres of land; has just been put in perfect order; is only ten minutes' drive from station; rent $600. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FINE house on Clinton-av., Sing Sing, with 20 rooms; good view of river; rent $1,000. Apply to E. FAY, garden and stable; Sutton Woods from June 24; price $400. Address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BULL'S FERRY HOTEL TO LET.—The new hotel and grounds at Bull's Ferry Landing, corner of Hudson and Fifty-seventh-sts., immediately fronting foot of Spring-st.; also the Forty-second-street Ferry. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 18 Broad-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES IN NO. 102 BROADway, corner Johnson, on second floor; in perfect order. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY on the premises.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871,
at 12 M., on the premises,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,
OF
KINGSLAND STATION,
eight miles from New-York, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, eighteen minutes running time from Hoboken,
195 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,
handsomely located on the banks of the Passaic, with a River view of 1¼ miles;
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, containing thirteen rooms (11-feet ceilings,) with
BUILDING LOTS OF LAND.
Three stations within one mile; 18 minutes' running time from Hoboken.
Special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 11 A. M., on the day of sale.
LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.
Maps and free passes can be had of the Auctioneers, at No. 6 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF FRENCH THEATRE PROPERTY ON 14TH AND 15TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Robert Sutherland, Esq., referee:
West Fourteenth-st. and Irving Place.—The valuable plot of ground, with the four-story buildings thereon, known as the Fourteenth-street French Theatre, Nos. 103, 107, and 109 West 14th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av., being 75 feet 6 inches, with lot on rear, known as No. 108 West 15th-st., 20 feet 6 inches, with four-story front and rear buildings thereon. For terms of sale and permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES AT HARLEM.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, three beautiful brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 29, 31, 33 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. See handbills. No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

HAZARD, ARTHUR & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property, real and personal, of the Lone Peak Mining Company, of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
150 LOTS
Situate on
7TH-AV., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 151ST., 152D, 153D AND 154TH STS.,
Together with a valuable
WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the above described valuable property, situate at the junction of 7th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road, and known as the

FLORENCE HOTEL PROPERTY,

Having a frontage of about 1,250 feet on Harlem River, 1,100 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 900 feet on the east and 700 feet on the west side of 7th-av., 1,450 feet on 151st-st. will be sold, together with the improvements thereon, in one parcel, affording to capitalists a rare opportunity for

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The 7th-av., Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, runs through the property, and is, as will appear from the following resolution passed by the Board of Central Park Commissioners, about being regulated and made one of the finest drives on the island.

Resolved, That the 7th-av., from 110th-st. to the Harlem River, be completed as a gravel road, that it be worked and finished as such for whole length, permitting a line of trees heretofore designed to be planted through the centre of the roadway.

Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS ON HAMILTON AND DEAN-STS., 12TH AND 13TH STS., IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, HAMILTON AVENUE.—Four lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., near 14th-st.

HAMILTON-AVENUE.—Eleven lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

HAMILTON-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southerly side of Hamilton-av., near 3d-av.

SECOND-AVENUE.—Four lots on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.

THIRD-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front from 14th to 15th sts.

THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Four lots on the south side of 13th-st., 339 feet west of 2d-av.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Twenty-three lots on the north side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Four lots on the north side of 15th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FIRST GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
New Kings County Map,
Confirmed by Commissioners, Feb. 21, 1871.
800 FLATBUSH
AND
NEW-UTRECHT LOTS,
on farm formerly belonging to
CORNELIUS BENNETT, ESQ.,
will positively be sold without limit,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
On TUESDAY, May 23, 1871,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

This property is splendidly situated between 16th and 17th sts., and 12th and 16th avs., in Flatbush and New-Utrecht, adjoining Flatbush, Prospect Lane and Prospect Park; central location soon to be densely populated. Same distance from New-York City Hall as Central Park, Franklin-av. Boulevard (one hundred feet wide) connects the property with Prospect Park to Fair Grounds, Dummy Railroad, and New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad, all in immediate vicinity. This property is in the immediate adjoining the City of Brooklyn; fifty minutes from Fulton Ferry. Sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, and Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

E. DINGE, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AND ABSOLUTE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871,
ON THE GROUNDS,
802 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND;
300 ACRES
Subdivided into
140 FINEST BUILDING SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
In lots and plots of one to twelve acres each, including the elegant mansion of
THOMAS B. HAWLEY,
AND TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, Conservatories, greenhouses, graperies, barns and extensive out-buildings.
HANDSOME VILLA OF
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
WITH TWELVE ACRES OF ELEGANTLY-ADORNED GROUNDS,
Spacious barns, stables, carriage and out-houses.
Also,
THE PRETTY HOMESTEAD OF
MRS. MCINTYRE,
AND SIX ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
Handsomely located. Also,
FIVE FARMS AND COTTAGE DWELLINGS,
With large flow, well situated.
The improved property will be sold per plot, and the unimproved per acre.
$200,000 HAVE BEEN EXPENDED
in laying out and grading avenues, boulevards, cupolas, drives and walks situated on the
BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF MAMARONECK,
in full view of the Sound; one hour from the City, thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge, by sixteen trains daily, and five daily on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; ten minutes' walk from depot.
It is ONE OF THE VERY FINEST LARGE TRACTS of valuable land ever laid out in Westchester County.
THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMITATION OR RESERVE, ON LIBERAL TERMS.
SPECIAL CARS FREE. Trains 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
For maps, circulars, &c., apply to
E. DINGE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
15 NEW AND FINISHED HOUSES,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 1,
By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EIGHTH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD property wanted by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against Anton Lehman, for adjudication of bankrupt.—I will expose for sale, on the first day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors in Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 9th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of myself and Albert Herzig & Co., situate on the south side of 42d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co. in said brewery. Dated May 8, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
The above sale is adjourned until SATURDAY, May 20, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 17, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
The above sale is adjourned until MONDAY, May 22, at the same time and place.—Dated May 19, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. BROWN & CO.
—THIS DAY (Saturday,) May 20, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
1,230 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,045 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Daphne, Whittaker*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store:
170 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex steamship *Nevada*, and can be examined at store No. 62 Pearl-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 123 Church-st., will sell on FRIDAY, June 2, the stock of millinery goods belonging to the estate of IMOGENE WALTON, now in bankruptcy. By order of JOHN T. JOHNSON, Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—WILL BE SOLD on THURSDAY, May 25, 1871, by M. C. LANGAN, No. 176 Wooster-st., beds, bedding, mattresses, chairs, table, stove, kitchen furniture, &c., to pay storage and expenses. CHARLES KLEIN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS and Depot, 127 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 West 15th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES marbleized prices for the next thirty days. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, payable to E. CARTER, Jr., dated Jan. 3, 1871. All persons are requested to show same why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the lost.

FOUND—ON MONDAY MORNING, ON LEXington-av., near 26th-st., a gold WATCH. Runaway case. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses, at the livery-stable, Nos. 4 and 6 East 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 7 Maiden-lane: all kinds stationery, printing and blank-books at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

BROOKS,

Perfect fitting and elegant BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Children. The largest assortment of fine work in the City at low prices.

NEW STORE, NEW STYLES.

BROOKS,
NO. 5th BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
NEW STORE, NO. 1,196 BROADWAY,
CORNER 29TH ST.

WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,
74 and 76 Worth-St.
WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND
TRADE "C. S. I." MARK.
SIX-CORD SPOOL THREAD.
SOLD BY THE LEADING JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS.
NOTIONS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

BOOTS and SHOES,

AT CANTRELL'S, NOS. 220 AND 241 6TH-AV.

Families living on the line of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad will find it convenient to get their boots and shoes at

CANTRELL'S.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' Bonnets this day at reduced prices: Straw Hats, $1; dress Bonnets, $3; Ribbons and Flowers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in every variety of FURNITURE for City and country residences, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1870.
WILLIAM MARX,
JONAH SONNEBORN,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. Through tickets issued and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America at lowest rates. Steerage accommodations unsurpassed for speed, safety and comfort by any other route.

"EUROPE" STEAMER. "ANCHORIA" STEAMER.
Columbia.....Sat., May 20 | Siberian.....Wed., May 17
Anglia.....Wed., May 24 | Circassia.....Sat., May 20
Ancoria.....Sat., May 27 | Devonian.....Wed., May 24
Lowa.....Wed., June 7 | Britannia.....Wed., June 7
Europe.....Sat., June 10 | Alexandria...Wed., June 14
India.....Sat., June 17 | Caledonia.....Wed., June 21
Athenian.....Wed., June 28

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Glasgow or Derry, payable in sterling, to Liverpool, London or Derry.

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $125.

Intermediate, $45; steerage, $26.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

For passage or freight apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Nos. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAM SHIPS,
THE ONLY DIRECT LINE IN THE WORLD.
Sailing every SATURDAY, from New-York, Liverpool or QUEENSTOWN.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. RUSHAM, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Provost Street, Jersey City. Superior accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled anywhere.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

These steamers are unsurpassed in safety and speed, while in midship section, where least motion is felt, Saloons, State-rooms and Smoking-room are situated. Surgeon and stewardess accompany the steamers.

RATES—Cabin passage, Glasgow, Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 currency. Those visiting the old country can purchase return tickets, $150, in currency. Steerage passage, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here for friends from the Old Country, who may prefer steerage passage conveyance, for sailing from Queenstown, $30 currency.

Drafts for any amount payable at sight at all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China &c.

Passage tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For passage or plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAN...Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DAMIN...Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$150 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 45 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Algeria, Thursday, May 25
China, Saturday, May 27 | Persia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Cuba, Wednesday, June 21 | Samaria, Saturday, June 17

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin to Liverpool.....$140, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$160, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$120, gold.

Special rates to Ireland, Scotland and Glasgow.

Sight drafts for any amount, payable on demand, on all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$80	Steerage.....$30
To Paris.....$120	To London.....$35
To Paris.....$120	To Paris.....$40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. CRESS.....May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. THOMPSON.....May 31, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. CHADWICK.....June 7, at 7 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 21, at 3 P. M.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Morton-st.

These steamers are built in compartments, and are intended to carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
Cabin passage.....$100
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 29 Broadway).....$30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Pier 44 North River, foot of Morton-st.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, JAWSON, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. J. LEARY.....June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 8

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Tarifa, Saturday, June 3 | Siberia, Saturday, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80; gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES BROWN & SON, No. 10 Sitton-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 19th and 4th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 20, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CAVALET, touching at Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Mails for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 21.

June 4, steamer COLIMA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELFALL, May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....July 22

These steamers are all on schedule time, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 10, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 7 E. R., at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, May 20
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to
ALEJANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.

Pier No. 8 N. R. The splendid new-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, leaves every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with steamers on Delaware and Delaware Railroads.

Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the boat. For freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in, relieving the travelers from multiplicity of cares and troubles on arriving at each port, examination and conveyance of luggage to and during the passage from one station to another. In procuring the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants are always to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue Vivienne, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCORKLE, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 16 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 6 and 8 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CROWNINSHIELD, THURSDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.

Separate rates of insurance on cotton.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R., No. 29 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent S. G. R. R., No. 44 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports procured and visés to travel, effected by J. REDDING, French Agent, No. 94 Broadway, corner Rhinebeck.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation of the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation in or before October, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the central, fine-stone and lumber regions of Ulster County and the rich agricultural regions of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which source the foremost part of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying the earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on the cost of construction and equipment.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds to sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000.

Four Per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Four Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered by Act to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing, Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Rail, Bonds and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE BONDS,
paying 10, 12 and 15 per cent. interest.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

8 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
ILLINOIS ROAD AND BRIDGE MORTGAGES.

All a very select and absolutely safe investment for trust funds or for permanent investment. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.

For sale, and every description given by
A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

Directors.
GEORGE ALBERCHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS METZLER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VON RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.

Secretary.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

MANAGER—THEO. HESTER.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are declared to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 13th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo.

J. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for three years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 92 Broadway, corner John-st., on MONDAY, the 29th day of May.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. TO SEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 32 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY.

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELERS', AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
HOUSE OF MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th day of April inst., and will be reopened on Friday, the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.

R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 FLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of one dollar and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$3,813,567 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,200,366 62. Surplus, $172,416 79.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN RECENTLY AN INstructor in Harvard University, and who has experience in the preparation of young men for college, desires to form for the ensuing year a small class of students, with especial reference to fitting for Harvard. Has permission to refer to President Eliot, Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Prof. F. J. Child, Prof. James Russell Lowell of Cambridge, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Dr. Bellows, Henry C. Pedder, P. D., Joseph H. Choate, Esq., New-York.

Inquiries should be addressed immediately to INSTRUCTOR, No. 225 4th-av., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO WISHES to finish her education in Germany, would like to join a class or party about to visit Europe for the same purpose. Address or apply to No. 36 East 31st-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., a select school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A BEE. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have applications in. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Agency.

MISS F. P. PRIEST HAS REMOVED her School from No. 32 East 14th-st. to No. 239 East 19th-st.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE a situation for the Summer as private tutor; will give the best City references. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, Times Up-town Office, No. 84½ West 32d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, LONG TAIL kind; sound and reside, about eight years old; good in saddle and in harness; suitable for a lady and without a fault or a blemish. Also, one Park phaeton, in perfect condition and good as new; the property of a gentleman, and sold for want of use. Inquire for FRANK, at private stable, No. 236 East 39th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and noon.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufacturer of every kind of carriages, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD BURPEE, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enable me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

WILLIAM H. MOSS, NO. 51 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder, is giving every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 98 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor, for a party of gentlemen or family; best references given and required; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; also, reception-room, very desirable as a physician's office, at No. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway; references.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at No. 116 Macdougal-st., a rare chance for a gentleman to secure a pleasant home on moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen or man and wife, with or without board; 6 first-class houses; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, will shortly be vacated, and to let, at Summer rates; private table, if desired; references. No. 24 West 32d-st.

BOARD, A FAMILY OF GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, (no other boarders,) will let rooms to one or two gentlemen; water, gas, &c., in rooms; reference required. Call at 236 West 26th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av., a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMAN with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Will be open on the 1st of June. For terms, address E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor, or can be seen at No. 75 John-st., Wednesdays, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FARMY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.)
This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

LARCHMONT HOUSE.
This house, formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq., beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, will be open for the reception of guests on June 1. Fine bathing, boating and fishing. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Larchmont Company, Nos. 3 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PEQUET, Proprietor. This house, with its special location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J., will be opened June 1, as a first-class family resort, with large rooms; new furniture, fine boating and fishing, and shaded drives and walks; also, good bathing. Circulars at office of MARCUS SPERING, No. 314 Broadway, or at Clifford House, No. 1,327 Broadway.

DWIGHT DOOLITTLE, Proprietor.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY HOUSE, Poultney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October, as low rates; building newly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE respectable families can be accommodated with good country board at a capacious farm-house (owned by a widow lady having no children) on line of South-side Railway, Long Island, within sight of the bay. Terms, $10; children and servants half price. Accommodations for horses and carriages, if required. Address SARAH VANDERBILT, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

AT STAMFORD, CONN., ON CLARK'S Hill, one-half mile from depot; thirty-four miles from New-York; shaded grounds; forest; shore; acres of ground; stabling for horses; pleasant drives and views; sea-bathing; good accommodations and moderate prices. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, Jr., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, beautifully situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AT THE SEA-SIDE.—WANTED in a plain, quiet family, board for two ladies and four children, on the Jersey shore; or on the south side Long Island, convenient for bathing; only good family accommodations and fare expected; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address J. WILLIAMSON, No. 8 Astor-place, New-York City, stating particulars.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIDE TABLE.
ON AND AFTER MAY 4,
STEAMERS STAR, EAGLE, WILLIAM STREAM AND SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 126th-st. each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 1:30 P. M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 landing only at 125th-st. each way.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. B. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The new and most magnificent River Steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, arriving in Albany in time to connect with Railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leaves the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West, North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, 349 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage checked to destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTEPOLIS leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 9 o'clock, landing at 84th-st., 12 M., Yonkers, Dobbs's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Sparta by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, the steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 19th.....2:00 P. M. Friday, 19th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.....3:30 P. M. Saturday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....10:00 A. M. Monday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th.....10:30 A. M. Wednesday, 24th.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.....12:30 P. M. Friday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.
Monday, 29th.....11:00 A. M.

THE STEAMBOAT
MARY POWELL
On and after SATURDAY, May 20, will leave Vestry-st. Pier daily, at 3:30 P. M., making usual landings, (except New-Hamburg.) Returning, leave Rondout at 8:15 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:15; Milton, 6:30; Newburg, 7; Cornwall, 7:15; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens, 7:45, arriving at New-York, 10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY Day Boat.—Pier 41 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted), at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

"The old popular long-established evening line."

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will resume their daily passages at 11 A. M. from Vestry-st. and 42d-st. from Hudson-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Piers 37, Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FORNEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 9 A. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3 and 4:30 P. M., and 4:30 and 5:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLIE WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 4:30 P. M.

IRON WORKS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen, second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for iron buildings of any design, and generally to do all kinds of architectural iron work in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply to 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY O

POLITICAL.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Platform Adopted by Their State Convention in Frankfort on Wednesday.

The following is the platform reported by Ex-Attorney-General JAMES SPEED, Chairman of the Committee in the Kentucky Republican State Convention at Frankfort, Wednesday, and by that body unanimously adopted:

The Republican Party of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, summons for the consideration of their fellow-citizens the following resolutions as embodying their views of the political principles, and aims of the movement of legislation that are best calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of all the citizens of the State:

I. A State Convention should be called for the purpose of making such amendments to the Constitution of Kentucky as experience and events have shown to be necessary.

II. We earnestly and most cordially invite immigration to our State. Kentucky needs immigration, that its vast agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources may be developed. To this end the people of Kentucky should give immigrants a hearty welcome, and by legislation and otherwise assure them that they will be secure in their lives, liberty and property, free to express their political and religious opinions, and to the equal, individual benefit afforded by impartial laws efficiently enforced.

III. We arraign the so-called Democratic Party of Kentucky because of the unjust and timid policy through the long years it has opposed and consistently set at nought the will of the majority, as it is the right of all members of that party; it is culpable alike for its action and non-action.

1. It persistently refused to pass any efficient law for the suppression of that form of lawlessness known as Kukluxism which notoriously prevailed in many parts of the State, intimidating and murdering peaceful citizens; defying the officers of the law; preventing juries and Courts, boldly invading the capital while the General Assembly was in session.

2. No man's life, liberty or property is or can be secure without the right to complain of it in a court before the public tribunals of the country, and yet the Kentucky Legislature stubbornly refused to pass a law giving equal rights in this regard before and in the Courts to our colored fellow-citizens. We denounce the denial of this equal right before the law as an usurpation and unworthy the age in which we live.

3. It has largely increased the public debt and wasted the public money.

4. It has so shaped the legislation of the State as to turn the tide of immigration and capital from this to other States, and so pandered to the passions incident to the late civil war as to keep alive a spirited opposition and place the people in a condition to be an easy prey of the inevitable reaction of the war.

5. It has unjustly discriminated against the colored population by exempting from sale for debt the homesteads of white persons only.

6. It failed to perform the high and solemn duty of a Government in not making adequate provision for the education of all the children of the State.

7. The pattern of the Democratic State Convention presents no change of policy by that party.

IV. We trust that every portion of the State will ere long be traversed by railroads, thereby securing to the people of each the benefits of easy and cheap communication with every part of the world, and that labor and capital should, by liberal and prudent legislation, be invited to the accomplishment of works of internal improvement; and all legislation tending to make excessive and perpetual exactions for railroads, absorbing the capital of the State, and controlling its politics, or a denial to any portion of the State of equal railroad facilities with any other, should not be tolerated, because it is destructive of the best interests of the State and unjust. And we condemn the Kentucky Legislature for its persistent refusal to adopt and act upon this principle.

V. We denounce in the strongest terms the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and their enforcement by equal, just and impartial laws in all parts of the country are essential to our peace and prosperity, and to the perpetuity of republican institutions. The attempt of the so-called Democracy of Kentucky to prevent the enforcement of the provisions of those amendments is revolutionary in character, and calls for the prompt disapproval of all patriots and lovers of law and order.

VI. With charity for all; with malice toward none; with a firm determination to maintain the right, as God gives us to see the right, we are in favor of complete amnesty to all of our fellow-citizens, of every State, who are laboring under disabilities by reason of their participation in the late rebellion, and in the peace that will secure the restoration of friendly relations with the people of our sister States lately in arms against the national authority, and earnestly wish for them all the blessings and prosperity to be enjoyed under a republican form of government.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, and each for peace and security, and should alike with a cordial habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are the plainest duties of the citizen, and the highest virtues of National, State and individual welfare. But the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are declared the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. It is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and obey such laws, and no more and no more revenue ought to be raised than is necessary to fulfill the obligations, maintain the honor and defray the legitimate expenses of the Government, including liberal pensions to our patriotic soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, and for the gradual but certain extinguishment, in good faith, of the debt created in the suppression of the late rebellion.

IX. We are in favor of a further reduction of the tariff and internal revenue taxes, whenever it can be done consistently with the maintenance of the national credit. We are in favor of correcting every practical injustice, inequality and irregularity in the present mode of raising revenue, and modifying, from time to time, these, to be necessary and proper. We are, however, opposed to the system of direct taxation, which our opponents suggest, but have not the courage to designate or explain.

X. The prospect of an early adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain upon terms honorable to both countries; the increased vigor to be seen in the Treasury Department, whereby the business of the country have been greatly increased, the reduction of internal revenue and tariff taxes, the diminution of the national debt, at the average rate of $30,000,000 per month since the inauguration of Gen. GRANT, the increased value of the national currency, having been brought twenty per cent. nearer a specie standard; the overthrow of corrupt Rings which existed in the former system under the Democratic auspices; the inauguration of a more humane and less expensive Indian policy, are all results for which the country owes a debt of gratitude to the present Federal Administration.

A resolution was also adopted condemning the refusal of the Legislature to charter the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and expressing approval of the action of the National House of Representatives authorizing the Cincinnati trustees to build a road from their city to Chattanooga, if the Kentucky Legislature persists in its refusal of a charter.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their True Course in the Present Crisis of the Country—The Constitution As It Is—A Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The following letter from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, late the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, to a citizen of Missouri, has been given to the world through the columns of the St. Louis *Republican*:

QUINCY, May 6, 1871.

A. Warren Kelsey, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you inclosing two extracts from newspapers upon which you request my criticism, and I infer from your letter that you wish to learn my opinion upon the public questions discussed in those articles.

You are quite welcome to know them if you are willing to accept them as simply the speculation of an individual. I represent nobody, and do not desire a following in the world; nor do I know that my notions are shared by any considerable portion of any party.

The people of the United States feel instinctively that they are going wrong, but they are told that it will be dangerous to retrace their steps. They know that the path upon which they have entered is beset with pitfalls; but even a bad pass is better than the precipice. The sweep of reaction is stayed by the dread of revolution. The policy of shrewd Democrats and the duty of good citizens is to dispel this apprehension, no matter how foolish it may seem to them. Shorn of honor and good faith as sacrifice should be deemed fevers which would suffice to lay such haunting specters. For that reason I deplore the halting, hesitating step with which the Democracy is sneaking up to its inevitable position. For this cause I share your regret at the studious ambiguity which seems to search for a sally-port through which to dodge its destiny. And while I prefer like the spirit Lequality controls the policy of those who openly proclaim their purpose of revolution. Such indications of sentiment annoy me, simply because they prolong a situation fraught with great danger to the dearest interests of us all. The dominant party can retain a power which has grown too great for the public welfare only by an indefinite extension of the moral conditions of the civil war. The Republican organization can rally to no cry but a slogan and conquer under no standard but a spear. That party needs strife to insure its success. But good feeling is necessary for good government.

Now the hostility to the Fifteenth Amendment is it the stock in trade of the fomentors of strife? is worth gratifying at the risk of permanent subjection? The South is galled today not by the presence of that amendment to the Constitution, but by the utter absence of the Constitution itself. They feel a Congress which assaults them, but they had no Constitution to protect them. Is it not silly, then, to squabble about an amendment which would cease to be obnoxious if it was not detached from its context?

It is quibbling upon a technicality of law and refusing unite the substance of liberty. The Constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present Administration, until they know that no one of their warprophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love and the good nature which they repress. What then is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those who profess a fondness for camels and yet strain so fantastically at this gnat? For the essence of all democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black? Surely the Northern Democracy should not be forced into such stupidities by the conscientious scruples of their Southern brethren. Deference is doubtless due to their constitutional qualms, and yet some leniency toward revolutionary processes of amendment might be reasonably expected from supporters of secession. If we can condone the fault, is it too much to ask paroled prisoners of war to pardon it?

No! You have given our cry, "Universal amnesty and universal suffrage." I would only add the constitutional Union of the States. For the old Constitution is just as good as ever it was, for South as well as North, in spite of the marks of the mailed hand which must remain upon it for a warning to those that come after us. There is nothing in it now which is not perfectly compatible with the happiness, welfare, and liberty of all the people of all the States. It is only the administration that is at fault; it is the interpretation which is violent. Do you imagine that THOMAS JEFFERSON, do you think that JAMES MADISON would say that their old organic frame permits a protective tariff or paper money; authorizes national banks or Presidential dictatorship; countenances military tribunals, conscription, and the unmeaning and perfect infamy of the Kuklux bill?

It never was the Constitution which invaded or conquered a State, it is not the Constitution which oppresses the States. It was war—civil war. Close the war, and you restore self-government to the people of the States. If they can argument as the people of the States. If they cannot secure their own peace and happiness, let us not secure their own peace and happiness, let us not secure their own peace and happiness, let us not